BRITISH COLUMBIA

ADULT DENTAL HEALTH SURVEY

1986

PART II

SELECTED FINDINGS - COMPARISONS - PROJECTIONS

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Department of Preventive
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Appreciation is extended to all patients, dentists and their office staff who participated in this survey and especially to those dentists who pretested the survey form.

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INTRODUCTION

Almost all adults in British Columbia experience dental diseases in one way or another. In Part II of the 1986 British Columbia Adult Dental Health Survey, some selected findings of particular interest are presented. The population sample is made up of people 16 years and older grouped into ten year cohorts.

Understanding DMFT rates in adults requires a sophisticated knowledge about dental disease, patient behaviours and dental practice patterns. Variations in DMFT counts in adults are dependent on these things, plus a number of other specific considerations such as patient susceptibility, care seeking patterns, diet, oral hygiene, fluoride remineralization, presence of periodontal disease, oral bacteria, prosthetic implications and many other elements upon which dentists base their treatment plans.

From Part I of this report showing dental diseases are almost universally present, we can assume that in 1986, almost all dentate adults are at risk of tooth loss. At the moment it is the exceptional adult who is caries free, just like at one time, it was the exceptional child who was caries free. In 1958-60 only 0.8% of 13 year old children were caries free, now more than 35% are in this category.[1] Each year, the rate of caries free children increases as the preventive approach that dentistry has taken with the health of children succeeds. In the future, as these children become adults, and as dentistry strives to have all adults adopt a preventive philosophy, it will become more common for them to be caries free. The rate of tooth loss will be reduced as well. The success of preventive dentistry for children is summarized in Appendix B. It is important to connect these positive trends to adult health, where the same success is desired by the profession.

Projection of the possible improvement to come in adult dental health is included in this report.

Of all the conditions that result from dental disease, none is more handicapping and disfiguring than total edentulism, which results from the accumulated loss of teeth over a lifetime. The diseases that cause most teeth to be extracted are dental decay and periodontal disease. Decay that is not too advanced can be repaired. Periodontal disease that is not too advanced can be controlled. The methods recommended to save teeth and prevent disease include receiving prompt professional dental care, and the development of personal lifestyles which include effective preventive home care.

In periodontal disease both the dentist's role and the patient's role can be seen as equally important. The epidemiological evidence suggests that periodontal disease progresses with age. We do know how to be successful in preventing and controlling this disease in individuals. Hopefully the public and the dental profession will be able to present good evidence in the future that they can control this disease in population groups as well.

CHAPTER 1 SELECTED FINDINGS

Findings By Age

(Refer to Tables in Appendix C for numerical data.)

As pointed out in Part I of this survey report, the average DMFT count can be used to describe dental disease experience in the population. The result of both caries and periodontal disease, when uncontrolled, is the loss of teeth. Traditionally, dentistry has felt that the greatest loss of teeth prior to age 35 is caused by caries and most loss of teeth after this age is caused by untreated periodontal disease. The data reflected by Figure A and Figure B seem to support this premise.

FIGURE A
PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION WITH PERIODONTIUM HEALTHY OR "REVERSIBLE TO HEALTH" BY AGE GROUP
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

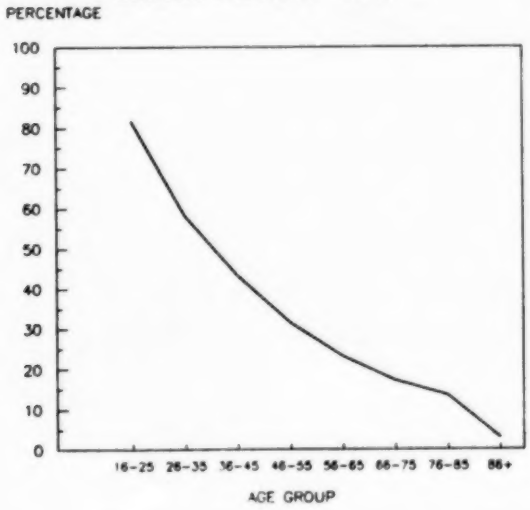
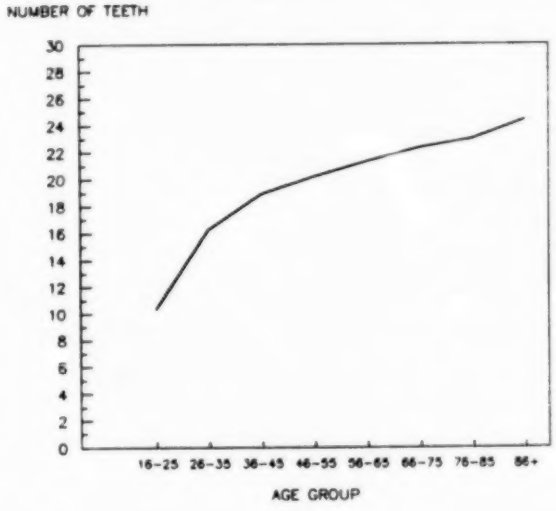


FIGURE B
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND AVERAGE DMFT
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



A recent study has shown the average 13 year old in British Columbia has a DMFT of 2.93.[1] The present study shows a swift rise in the DMFT rate from age 13 up to the 16-25 age group (average age 20) whose average DMFT is 10.38. Early adulthood seems to be the time of life when caries attacks are most frequent and when most teeth develop cavities for the first time. Success has been achieved in reducing or stopping most caries attacks in children. In the future these attacks may also be controlled or eliminated in adults.

FIGURE C
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP AND
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEETH PRESENT
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

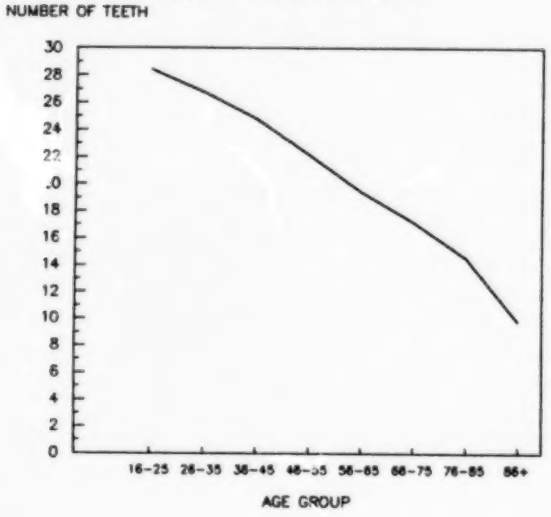


FIGURE D
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP AND
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SOUND TEETH
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

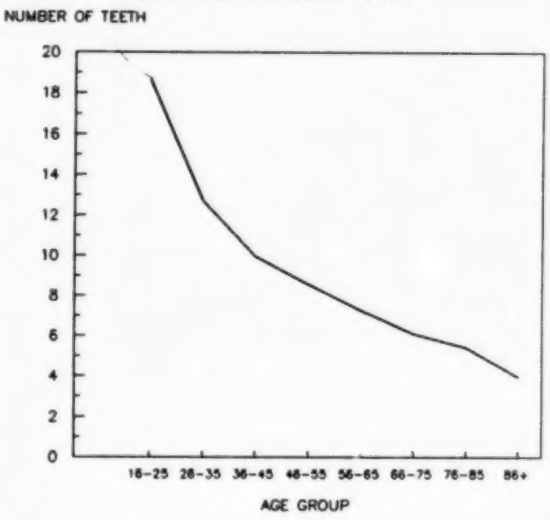


Figure C shows how the number of teeth present in adults declines steadily with age. Figure D indicates how the number of sound teeth present is also reduced by age.

Figure E shows how the average number of filled teeth rises with age until 36-45 years, at which time it starts to decline, through loss of teeth. In older age groups there is a dramatic reduction in the average number of filled teeth.

FIGURE E
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP AND
AVERAGE NUMBER OF FILLED TEETH
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

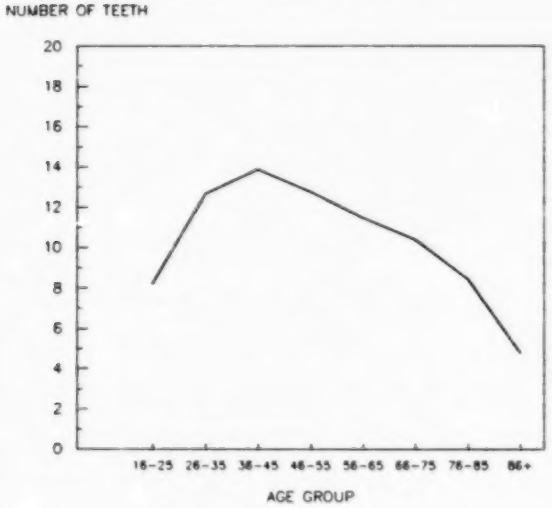
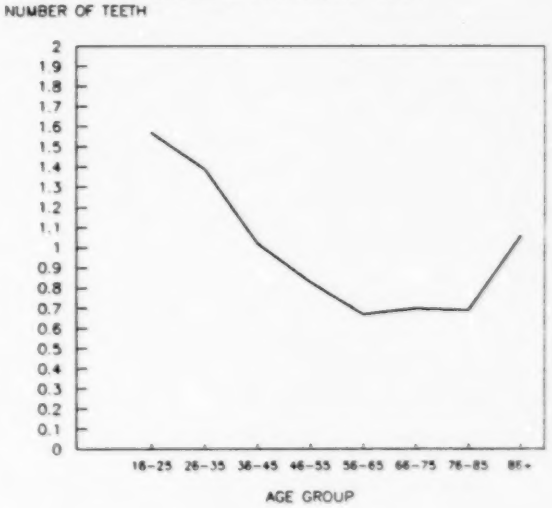


FIGURE F
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP AND
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DECAYED TEETH
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



As indicated in Figure F, the average person in the 16-25 age group has 1.6 decayed teeth. This number falls steadily until the 56-65 age group where it levels off and then increases past the 76-85 age group. In all likelihood this rise can be attributed to root caries.

FIGURE G
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP AND
AVERAGE NUMBER OF MISSING TEETH
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

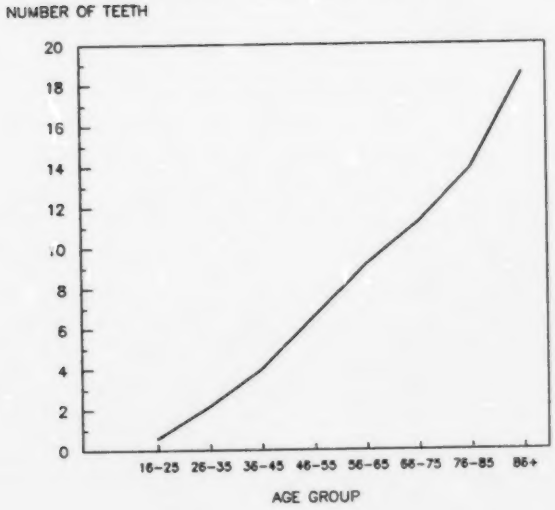


Figure G shows that the loss of teeth is minimal in the youngest group of adults. The benefits of preventive measures which have been applied to children over the last two decades are becoming apparent in this age group. However, older age groups who were not exposed to these preventive measures early in life have experienced many extractions.

Looking at Figure G, one would assume that the loss of teeth is inevitable and is connected directly with age. Dental professionals know that this need not be so. For those adults with such assumptions and poor expectations it is the desire of the profession to move them off this "track" and develop the behaviors necessary to preserve their teeth for a lifetime.

Findings By Gender

(Refer to Tables in Appendix D for numerical data)

Many other adult studies have reported large differences between the sexes with regard to dental health and dental behavior.[2,3,4]

In this study Figure H suggests that the dental caries experience of the sexes is really quite similar. Figure I suggests that there are some slight differences with respect to periodontal disease.

FIGURE H

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND AVERAGE DMFT FOR MALES AND FEMALES BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

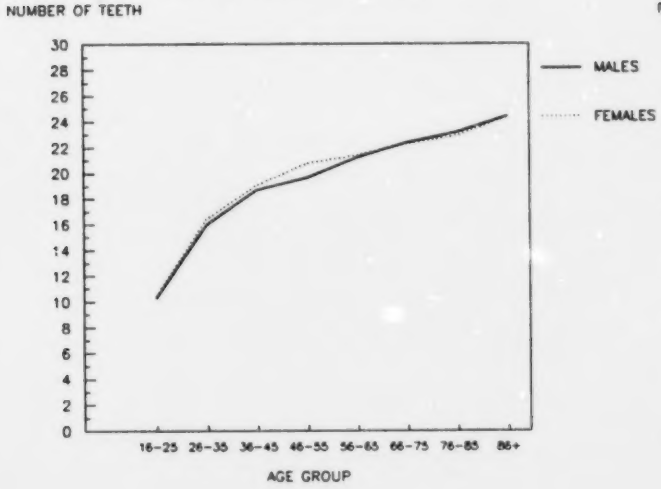
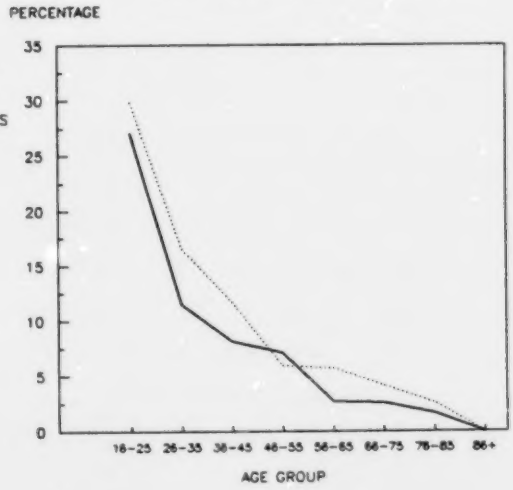


FIGURE I

PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES IN SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION WITH "HEALTHY" PERIODONTIUM BY AGE GROUP BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



Data in Appendix D reveal that there are only small differences in the number of teeth missing in the sexes at each age group.

Females are reported as attending a dentist more often within a year than males. Males, on the other hand, have more third party coverage for payment of dental fees than females, particularly after the 36-45 age group.

Females were reported as having gingivae that were healthy or "reversible to health" more often than males, particularly in the early adult years. Males were reported as having a greater frequency of having deep pockets than females.

A greater proportion of females received orthodontic care and this difference was more accentuated in the age groups older than 16-25. Males and females have similar orthodontic treatment needs in most age groups, but a greater proportion of females have received orthodontic care, and this difference is more accentuated beyond 16-25.

Overall, about the same proportions of males and females were reported as wearing fixed partial dentures, 16.46% and 16.39% respectively. The overall proportion of males in need of fixed partial dentures was 27.43%, compared to 22.72% of females. The largest differences were in the 36-45, and 46-55 age groups.

A slightly greater proportion of females wore removeable partial dentures (males 16.58% and females 17.39%). The wearing of removeable partial dentures by females was significantly greater in ages older than the 36-45 age group. More males than females were in need of removeable partial dentures. Again, the differences were greater in the older age groups.

Dentists who participated in the study expressed the opinion that 73.24% of all females will probably retain their existing natural teeth for a lifetime compared to 66.78% of all males. Once again, the largest differences appeared in the older age groups.

Findings By Length of Interval Since Last Series of Appointments

(Refer to Tables in Appendix E for numerical data.)

For years dentistry has recommended frequent and regular visits to the family dentist for the prevention of dental disease and the maintenance of oral health. The recommended frequency of these visits depends on the dentist's judgement of the individual patient's susceptibility to disease.

The survey committee divided the sample at the time of examination into groups whose last series of dental appointments was either:

1) within a year - frequent
2) 1 year - fairly frequent
3) 2 years - moderate
4) 2-5 years - fairly infrequent
5) more than 5 years - infrequent

Some of the sample appeared in all these categories and were reported in Part I of the Adult Dental Health Survey Report.

All of the figures relating to the length of time since the last series appointments appear in Appendix E. To illustrate some selected findings by the length of interval between the last series of visits, the committee chose three age groups: 16-25, the adults who have just left childhood; 36-45, established adults and comparable to the WHO/FDI International Study; and 56-65, adults completing their working years.

In Figure J the average DMFT count for these three groups is graphically displayed to show the relationship between DMFT, age and the interval since the last series of dental appointments.

While we do not know from this study that those classified as frequent, moderate or infrequent attenders, have always behaved this way, we have assumed that this reflects their past pattern of dental visits.
In all three age groups the frequent attenders have fewer decayed teeth, fewer extracted teeth and therefore a greater number of teeth present. The longer a cavity exists, the deeper and closer to the pulp tissue it gets, and the greater the complexity of the technology involved in restoration of the tooth. Therefore attending the dentist frequently enough to prevent cavities or to place conservative restorations is advantageous to the patient.

FIGURE J
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY INTERVAL SINCE LAST SERIES OF APPOINTMENTS AND AVERAGE DMFT FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

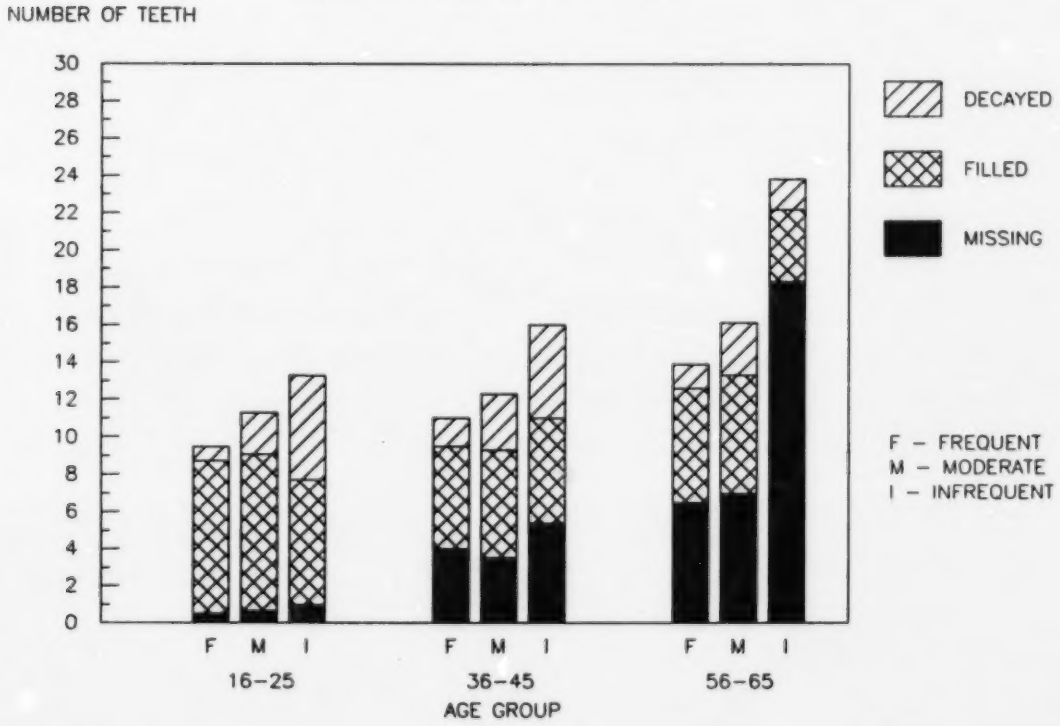


Figure K illustrates periodontal conditions for these age groups related to frequency of visits to the dental offices. Conditions shown are healthy or "reversible to health", moderate or deep pockets, and all teeth lost in one or more sextants. Data for all visit frequencies are reported in Appendix E.

In the 56-65 age group, the infrequent attenders have paid a heavy price in loss of teeth and the presence of diseased periodontal tissue. In all three age groups infrequent attenders have lost twice as many teeth to extraction as frequent attenders. Frequent attenders have a much greater proportion of persons with healthy gingivae.

FIGURE K

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY INTERVAL SINCE LAST SERIES OF APPOINTMENTS BY "WORST" PERIODONTAL FINDING FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

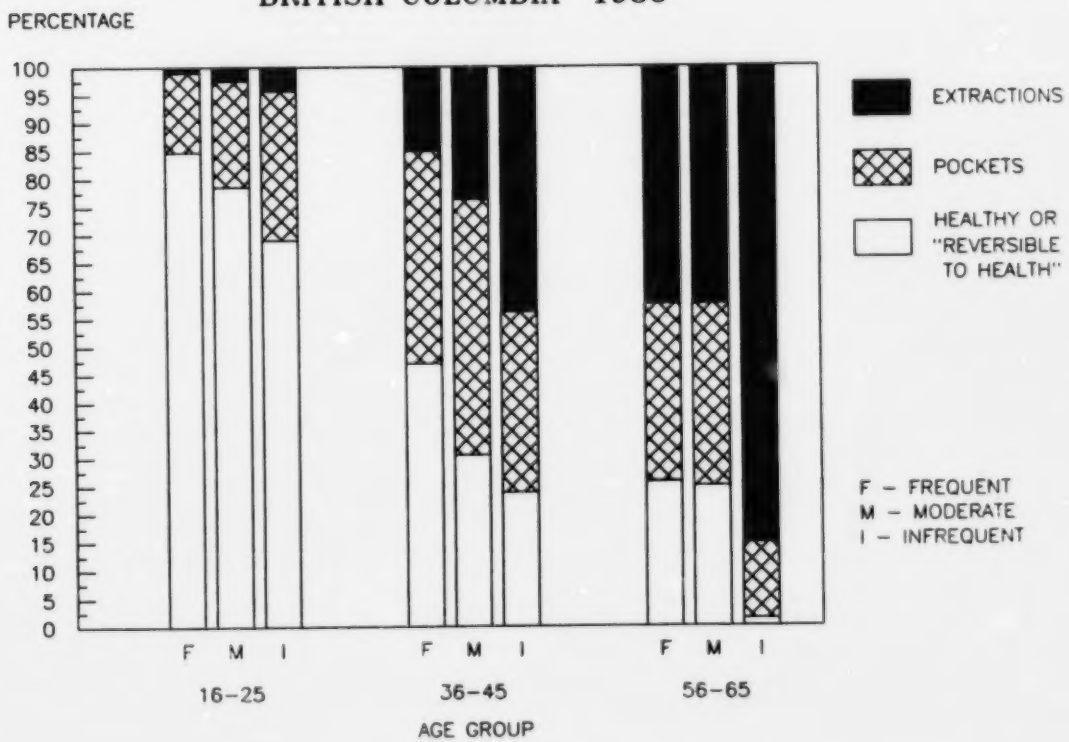


Table I substantiates the observation that those persons who attend dentists regularly, will have fewer cavities, healthier periodontal tissue and fewer lost teeth than those persons who are classified as infrequent attenders.

Specifically, frequent attenders have 84.81% fewer decayed teeth, 53.43% fewer extracted teeth, and 20% more of them show no signs of periodontal disease.

In other words infrequent attenders experience 5 times as many decayed teeth and more than twice as many extracted teeth than frequent attenders.

TABLE I

DIFFERENCES IN DENTAL HEALTH STATUS FOR ALL AGES OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
BY INTERVAL SINCE LAST SERIES OF DENTAL APPOINTMENTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	INTERVAL			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FREQUENT AND INFREQUENT ATTENDERS	
	FREQUENT	MODERATE	INFREQUENT	#	%
AVERAGE # DECAYED TEETH	0.55	1.88	3.62	3.07	84.81%
AVERAGE # EXTRACTED TEETH	4.55	4.48	9.77	5.22	53.43%
% WITH HEALTHY GINGIVAE OR "REVERSIBLE TO HEALTH"	47.69%	44.65%	28.91%		18.78%
% SHOWING PRESENCE OF PERIODONTAL POCKETS	30.67%	32.47%	26.08%		-4.59%
% SHOWING LOSS OF ALL TEETH IN ONE OR MORE SEXTANTS	21.64%	22.88%	44.71%		23.07%

Table I also shows that 23.07% of the infrequent attenders have lost all teeth in one or more sextants as compared to frequent attenders.

It is interesting to note that frequent attenders show more pocketing, but this is probably due to the fact that they have many more teeth to exhibit pockets and because they may be attending dentists specifically for periodontal treatment.

Moderate attenders are those who attended two years ago, and they have almost three times the number of decayed teeth as frequent attenders.

The data in Appendix E suggest that some of the 16-25 age group are already in an infrequent attender pattern. This is alarming and may have happened because they have just left the family's dental plan, or are under economic constraints. In any event, ways should be found to motivate these young adults to visit dentists more frequently in order to minimize the risk of losing their dental health and their teeth.

Findings By Third Party Coverage

(Refer to Tables in Appendix F for numerical data)

In Appendix F the average DMFT rates are reported for each age group for those persons with and without dental insurance. Also reported are the average DMFT rates by age group for clients of the Ministry of Social Services and Housing and for native people.

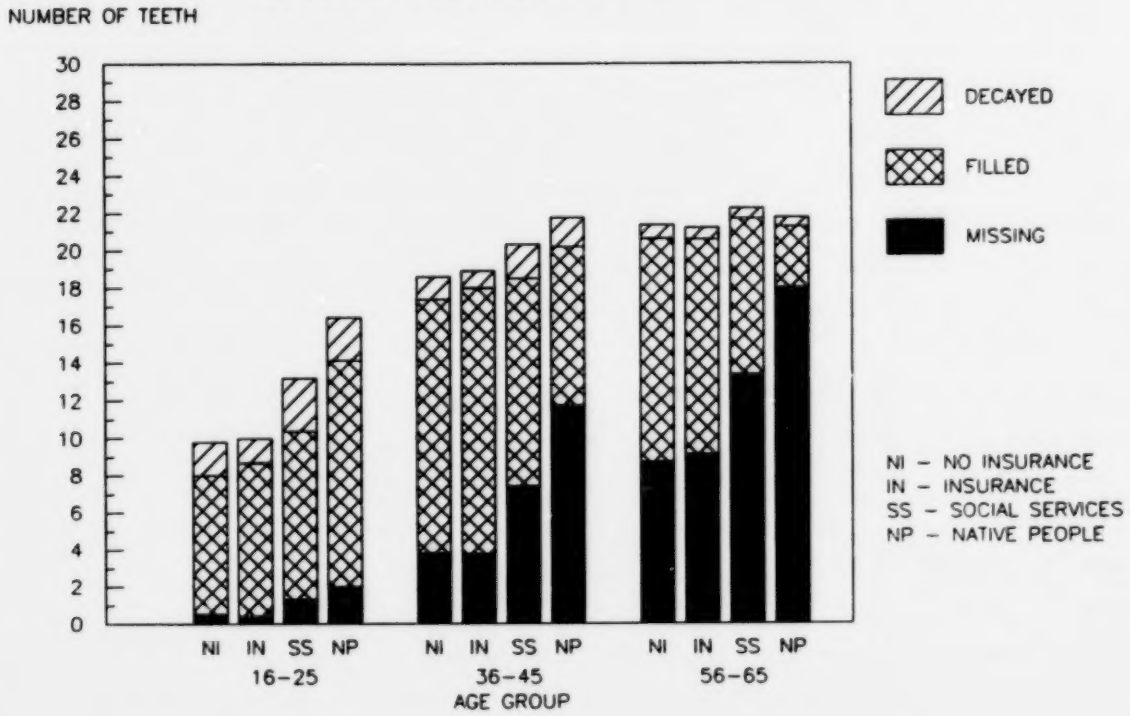
In Figure L the average rates for three age groups (16-25, 36-45, and 56-65) are used for illustrative purposes. The overall difference in DMFT rates between those who have privately funded dental insurance and those who do not are not great. However in the 16-25 age group there are 27% more decayed teeth in the non-insured group and this difference supports the concern previously expressed about this young age group delaying dental visits because they are no longer on family dental plans.

It seems apparent that those persons in receipt of government funded social services have a much greater loss of teeth than do privately insured and uninsured persons. At 16-25, recipients of social services have a 67.7% greater loss of teeth when compared to those privately insured and 60.2% greater loss than those non-insured. Similarly, their decay experience is 35.6% and 53.2% greater when compared to those with private insurance and those non-insured, respectively. Overall there is a very noticeable difference in the DMFT rate between the 16-25 year olds covered by the Ministry of Social Services and Housing and those with either no insurance or private insurance. This difference is proportionately much greater at the 16-25 age group than in the other age groups. It would seem that this youngest group is particularly disadvantaged in terms of dental health.

Native people exhibit the greatest loss of teeth at all ages. At 16-25 they experience a 78.5% greater loss of teeth than the insured and a 73.5% greater loss than the uninsured.

FIGURE L
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY THIRD PARTY COVERAGE & AVERAGE DMFT FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



Findings For Recall and Non-Recall Patients

(Refer to Tables in Appendix G for numerical data)

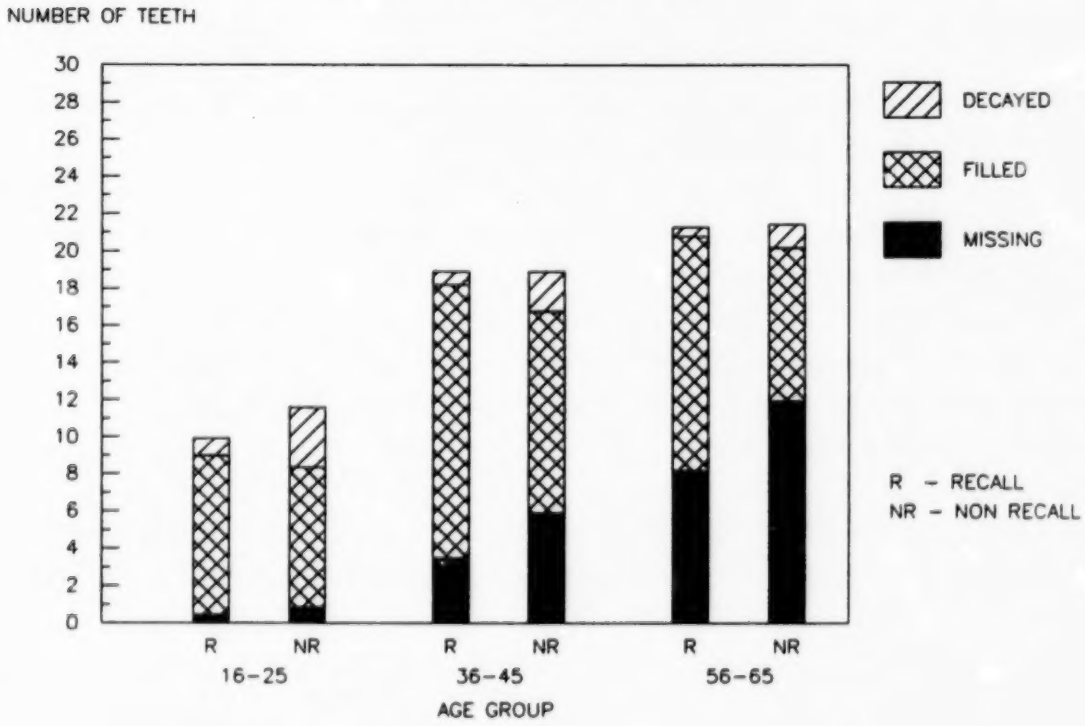
With two objectives in mind, examining dentists were asked to classify whether or not each participant in the study was a recall patient: to determine the proportion who were recall patients, and to see how dental health varied between those who were or were not recall patients.

In every age group, there appeared to be a considerable advantage to being a recall patient. For example in the 16-25 age group, there were 44.71% fewer extracted teeth and between 30-40% fewer extracted teeth in most other age groups. Figure M also shows 71.30% fewer decayed teeth in recall patients in the 16-25 age group, 66.82% fewer in the 36-45 age group and 62.10% fewer in the 56-65 age group.

Once again it is evident that the youngest group of adults pays the highest price when regular contact with a family dentist is lost. More than 27% of those persons in the 16-25 age group are not regular recall patients and this is the highest proportion of any age group except those who are 85 and over.

The data at all ages indicate that those persons losing regular contact with a family dentist run the risk of losing teeth and damaging dental health.

FIGURE M
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY AVERAGE DMFT OF RECALL AND NON RECALL PATIENTS FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



Findings By Place of Residence

(Refer to Tables in Appendix H for numerical data)

The survey sample was divided into those persons with rural addresses, town addresses or city addresses as defined by the Central Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, Government of British Columbia.

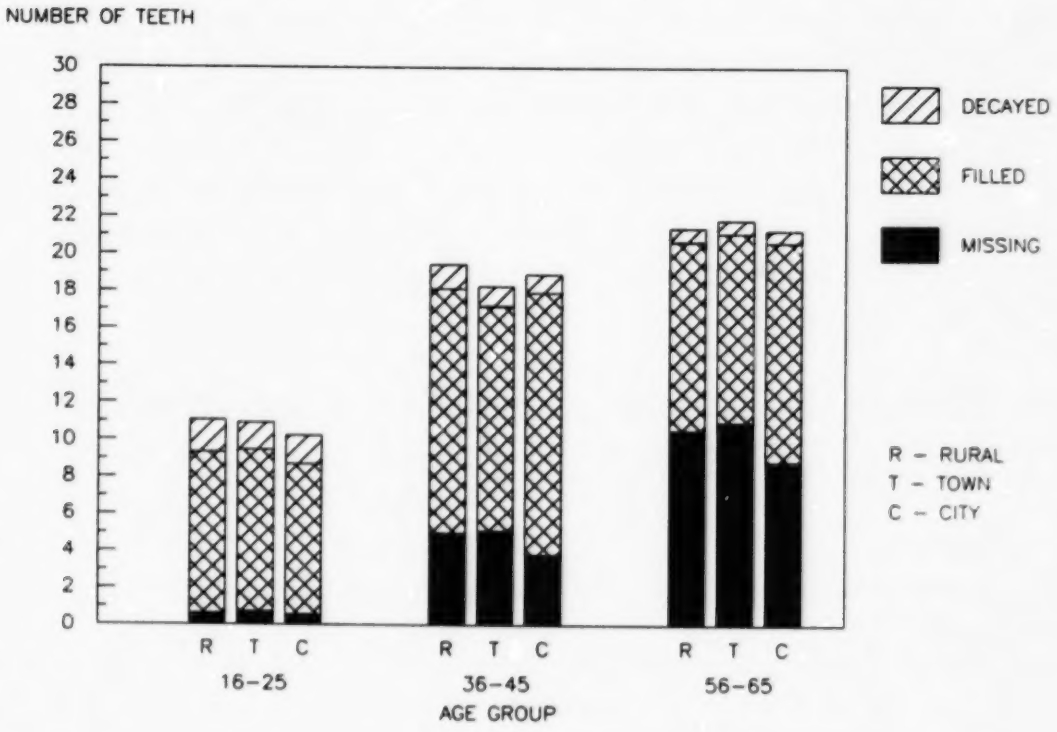
Figure N illustrates the DMFT rates for rural, town and city dwellers for the 16-25, 36-45 and 56-65 age groups.

City dwellers appear to have slightly lower DMFT rates than rural and town residents whose DMFT figures are quite similar.

In the 16-25 age group the DMFT rate for city dwellers is lower than rural dwellers by an average of 0.82 teeth (7.41%). Other DMFT differences are quite small.

In the 36-45 age group, city dwellers have lost 1.17 fewer teeth (23.45%) than rural dwellers. The difference in the 56-65 age group is 1.70 fewer teeth (16.14%).

FIGURE N
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY RESIDENCE & AVERAGE DMFT FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



Findings By Region

(Refer to Tables in Appendix I for numerical data)

It was anticipated that there would be considerable differences in dental health levels between regions because of the differences in dentist to population ratios in various parts of the province. In particular, it was anticipated that regions with fewer dentists might have a greater frequency of extractions and a larger backlog of untreated disease.

Skeena (1:2592) and the Northern region (1:2779) reported the highest numbers of missing teeth, while lowest numbers of missing teeth were found in the metropolitan areas of North Shore, Richmond, Burnaby, Vancouver, and Victoria.

The largest backlog of untreated disease at almost every age occured in the Skeena region.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED RATIO OF DENTISTS PER POPULATION IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC REGION

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

REGION	POPULATION	DENTISTS	RATIO/ POPULATION
KOOTENAYS	153434	69	1: 2208
OKANAGAN	351377	160	1: 2196
FRASER VALLEY	377160	246	1: 1533
BOUNDARY	312264	184	1: 1697
VANCOUVER ISLAND	260018	124	1: 2097
NORTHERN	244509	88	1: 2779
SKEENA	82958	32	1: 2592
CRD/VICTORIA	263208	168	1: 1567
VANCOUVER/NORTH SHORE	572247	500	1: 896
RICHMOND	105837	70	1: 1512
BURNABY	145710	69	1: 2112
TOTAL	2868722	1710	1: 1603

Third party coverage appeared lowest in Victoria, North Shore and Vancouver overall, and highest in Boundary, Northern, Skeena and Richmond.

Length of interval between appointments was longest in the Northern and Skeena regions.

Young adults in the North Shore were given the best prognosis for keeping their natural teeth for a lifetime.

Data in Appendix I provide regional information and point out many areas of dental concern. However, the regional samples are much smaller and therefore less reliable than the total provincial data.

Findings By Concentrations of DMFT Components in Segments of the Population

(Refer to Tables in Appendix J for numerical data)

While great progress has been made in improving the dental health of children, at the present time it is the exceptional adult who is caries free. The objective of the profession is to improve the dental health of all adults as well as children and a caries free adult is the ultimate objective. Greater emphasis on adult dental health is required.

Each of the DMFT components is concentrated in segments of the population. Averages do not tell the whole story, because even with measurements of central tendency, this concentration of each of the DMFT components may be difficult to see.

An example of this concentration is seen in the 1960-62 United States Public Health Service Adult Survey where the following supplementary findings provided additional insight to the DMFT averages.

20% of the people accounted for 50% of the extracted teeth
90% of filled teeth were found in 50% of the population
50% of the population had no decayed teeth, but 1 in 10 had more than 6 cavities

In the 1986 British Columbia Dental Survey of Adults, the following concentrations of DMFT components became apparent.

Overall, 35.45% of adults had no extracted teeth. The highest rate of persons without extractions was in the 16-25 age group where 78.47% have not lost a tooth. This rate declined very rapidly for the next age group to 48.68% and continued to decline steadily in each successive age group. (See Figure O.)

FIGURE O
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
WITH NO EXTRACTIONS BY AGE GROUP
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

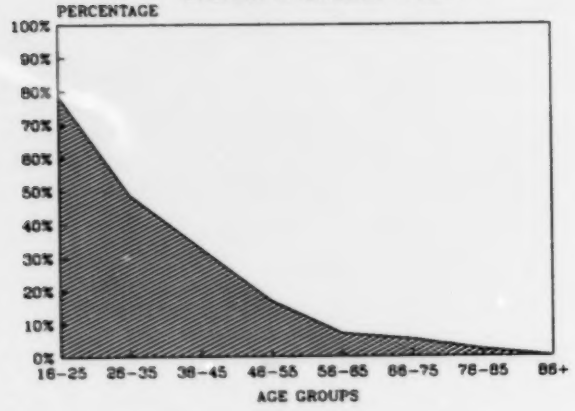


Figure P illustrates that overall, 67.00% of the population have no decayed teeth, ranging from 60.93% in the 16-25 age group to approximately 72% in the older age groups. Once again, it is the persons in this youngest age group who have the most caries defects.

FIGURE P
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION
WITH NO CARIES DEFECTS BY AGE GROUP
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

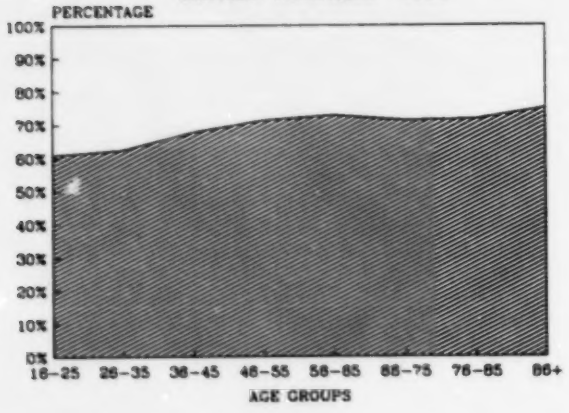


FIGURE Q
PROPORTION OF FILLED TEETH IN 50% OF THE
SAMPLE ADULT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

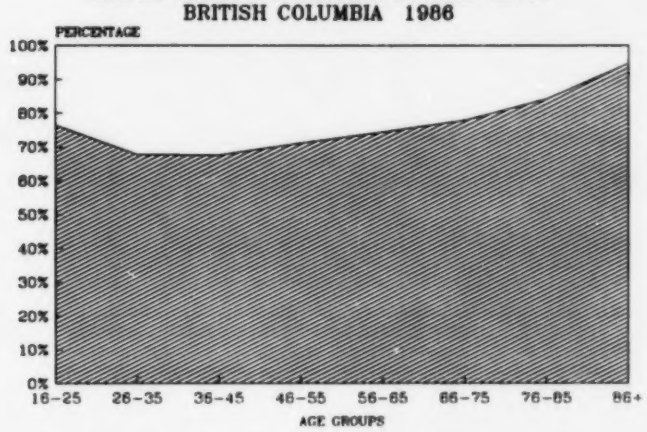


Figure Q demonstrates how fillings are distributed throughout the population. Overall, 50% of the people have 72.55% of the fillings. In the 16-25 age group, 76.51% of the fillings are found in 50% of the population, and in this half, the number of filled teeth per person ranges from 8 to 28 teeth. The average number of filled teeth per person in the other half of the population ranges from 0-8 teeth. Similar data for each age group can be found in Appendix J.

The 50% of the population with only 25% of the fillings is much more immune or resistant to dental caries, either inherently, or because of an effective combination of personal home care and professional preventive care.

CHAPTER 2 COMPARISONS WITH OTHER ADULT SURVEYS

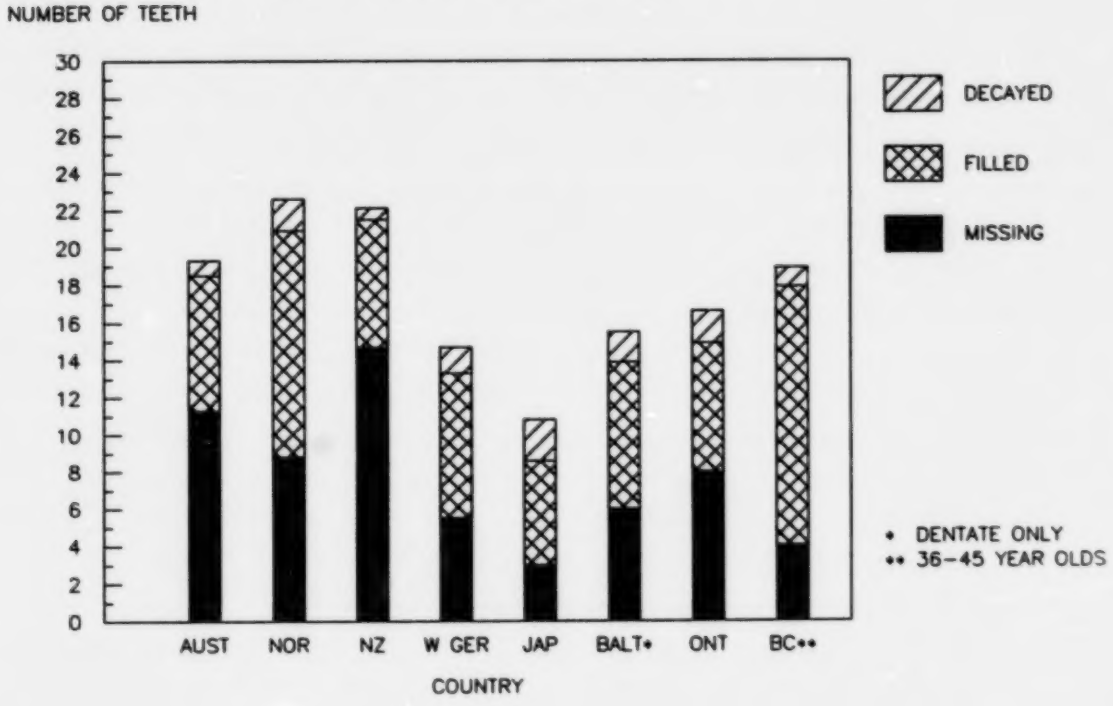
National/International Comparisons Using DMFT Rates

Adults of British Columbia have never before been involved in a provincial dental survey of this magnitude. From a Canadian perspective, only the 1977 Nutrition Canada Dental Report provided information on the dental health status of the country's adults. The few British Columbia adults participating in that survey may not have been representative of the total provincial population, because of the small sample and the fact that totally edentulous persons were recorded separately. The age groups sampled by Nutrition Canada were different from this survey so comparisons are difficult. However, what does appear significant is an apparent decline in the reported DMFT rates among young adults. In 1977, British Columbian males and females aged 20-29 were reported to have a DMFT of 16.2 and 17.4 respectively. In the 1986 survey for those persons aged 16-25, the corresponding DMFT rates were 10.30 and 10.45.

The International Collaborative Study between the United States Public Health Service and the World Health Organization gathered data on 35-44 year old persons from one city in selected countries. The various DMFT rates from this study were reported initially in 1976, and are presented in Figure R.[5]. British Columbia's 36-45 year old persons surveyed in 1986 from all areas of the province are included for comparative purposes.

Except for Japan, British Columbians show considerably fewer missing teeth. Untreated decay rates in British Columbia appear similar to the other countries except for Japan and Norway where the rates are somewhat higher. Treatment levels reflected by the number of restored teeth, are highest in British Columbia.

FIGURE R
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF DMFT RATES FOR AGES 35–44 FROM YEARS 1975 – 1986



The DMFT for Ontario, at 16.48 is lower than British Columbia's at 18.91. However, the number of missing teeth in British Columbia adults is about 50% lower and the number of filled teeth is about 50% higher. While the difference in time of 9 years between these two surveys may not reveal a dramatic difference in total DMFT, it is apparent that British Columbian adults are receiving a very high level of restorative care.

International Comparisons using the Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs

The CPITN has recently been used to provide a worldwide overview of patterns of periodontal health and disease.[7] The CPITN data from the 1986 British Columbia Adult Dental Survey, will be forwarded to the World Health Organization's Global Oral Data Bank. Most of the countries surveyed to date have very small sample sizes so British Columbia can be considered to have made a sizeable, valuable contribution to this worldwide collection of periodontal disease information.

Table III provides comparisons of people from this data bank demonstrating rates of "worst" periodontal conditions. The World Health Organization uses ages 35-44 as the key age where signs of all oral diseases can be observed and various stages of periodontal diseases can be determined. The rate of total edentulousness is also included in the table.

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH PERIODONTAL CONDITIONS BY "WORST" FINDING: SELECTED COUNTRIES* AGE 35-44 YEARS

COUNTRY	YEAR	N	NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	BLEEDING ONLY 1	CALCULUS 2	SHALLOW POCKETS 3	DEEP POCKETS 4	ONE OR MORE SEXTANTS EXTRACTED 5	% EDENTULOUS
FINLAND	1984	299	2	7	56	29	6		12
AUSTRALIA	1984	223	11	10	67	8	4		15 (1980)
GDR	1986	335	1	16	38	36	9		<1
ITALY	1985	21,352	3	4	45	36	12		<1
PORTUGAL	1984	616	3	0	47	38	8		2
SPAIN	1985	975	7	7	36	31	18		<1
SRI LANKA	1984	1867	5	1	55	27	10		2
U.K.	1984	109	2	5	36	45	12		7-24
B.C.(36-45)	1986	2426	10	14	20	27	12	17	1

*All selected countries except B.C. taken from WHO Global Oral Data Bank, July 1, 1987.

Ten percent of British Columbia's 2,426 adults, aged 35-44 show no evidence of periodontal disease and this compares very favorably with the other selected countries. The rates of edentulism and presence of calculus also compare favorably. The most common "worst" finding in this age group in British Columbia is "shallow" pocketing (4-5 mm pockets).

The actual health status of each sextant of the periodontium can also be determined using the CPITN. The Global Oral Data Bank at World Health Organization has compiled this information for those countries as well and is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV

MEAN NUMBER OF SEXTANTS PER PERSON WITH PERIODONTAL CONDITIONS BY "WORST" FINDING: SELECTED COUNTRIES* AGE 35-44 YEARS

COUNTRY	YEAR	N	NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE 0	BLEEDING OR HIGHER 1+2+3+4	CALCULUS OR HIGHER 2+3+4	SHALLOW POCKETS OR HIGHER 3+4	DEEP POCKETS 4	EXCLUDED LESS THAN 2 TEETH
FINLAND	1984	299	0.5	4.1	3.4	0.8	0.1	1.5
AUSTRALIA	1984	223	2.3	3	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.7
GDR	1986	335	1.5	4	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.5
ITALY	1985	21352	0.8	4.8	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.4
PORTUGAL	1984	616	-	4.3	4.1	3.9	0.1	-
SPAIN	1985	975	-	5.1	3.7	1.9	0.4	-
SRI LANKA	1984	1867	-	4.4	4.2	0.9	0.2	-
U.K.	1984	109	1.4	4.4	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.2
B.C. (36-45)	1986	2426	1.54	3.96	2.45	1.37	0.34	0.50

*All selected countries except B.C. taken from WHO Global Oral Data Bank, July 1, 1987.

The data for British Columbia show that the average number of sextants involved in periodontal disease is similar to that of industrialized countries such as Germany, UK and Australia. Periodontal disease appears to be a world wide problem.

Specific numerical data on each "worst" condition is found in Appendix K.

CHAPTER 3 **PROJECTIONS**

Future Disease Trends and Treatment Needs

The collection of dental data since the 1950's has proven to be an important component of dentistry in British Columbia, particularly for developing short term/long term strategies as well as for forecasting future dental needs for the children of the province.

With the completion of the 1986 Adult Survey, British Columbia will have the unique ability to connect data back to the past when these adults were children, and to project what today's children are expected to look like in the future.

In Figure S the data from three different surveys are used to plot the DMFT curves of British Columbia residents from childhood to adulthood.

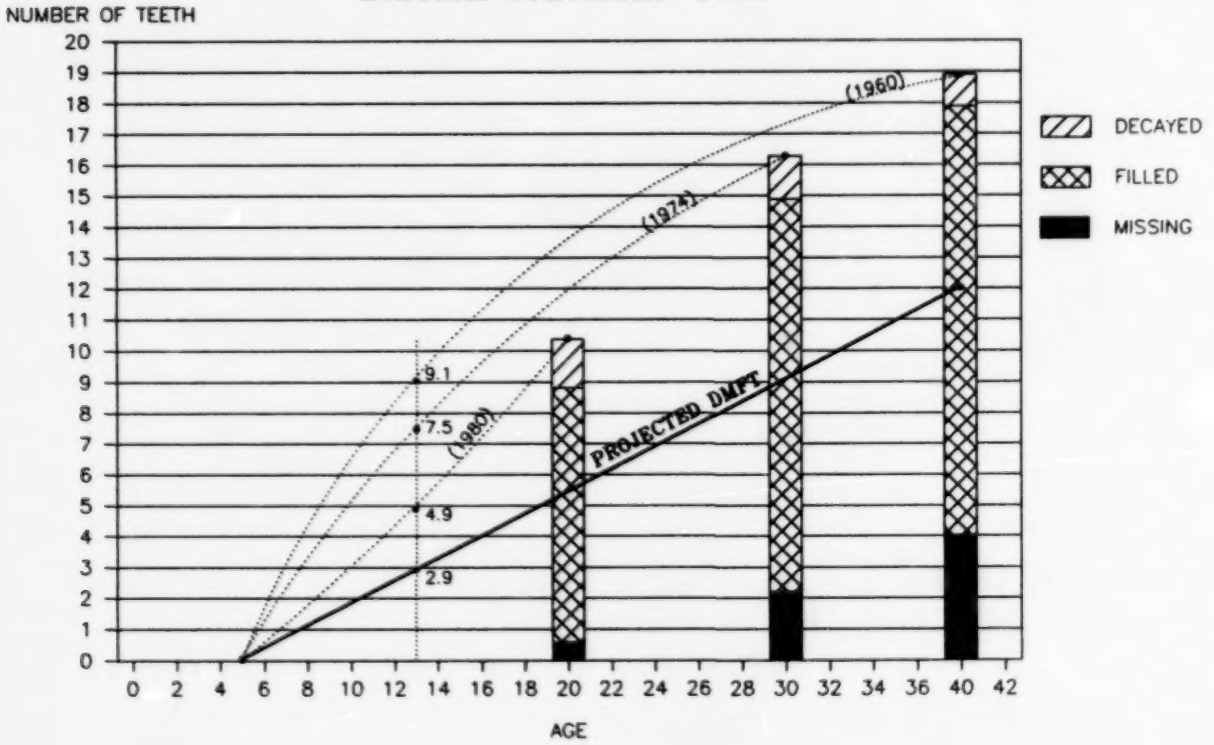
It is assumed that children 5 years of age have a DMFT of 0 because they have no permanent teeth. Children who were age 5 in 1952 were found to have a DMFT of 9.1 in 1960 at age 13 and a DMFT of 18.9 in 1986 at approximately age 40.

Children age 5 in 1966 were found to have a DMFT of 7.5 in 1974 at age 13 and a DMFT of 16.28 in 1986 at the appoximate age of 30.

Children age 5 in 1972 were found to have a DMFT of 4.9 in 1980 at age 13 and a DMFT of 10.38 in 1986 at the approximate age of 20.

Although this latter curve (from 13-20) rises a little more steeply than the other two, it must be noted that a 20 year old in 1986 had a DMFT rate similar to that of a 13 year old in 1960, so considerable reduction in DMFT rates has taken place.

FIGURE S
PROJECTIONS OF DMFT COUNTS FROM 13 YEARS TO ADULTHOOD
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



Present day 13 year old (1987) children have an average DMFT of 2.9. Using the previous curves and the present DMFT of 13 year olds a new curve can be drawn to represent the future. This curve roughly forecasts a DMFT of 5.5 for the 16 to 25 year group, 9.0 for the 26 to 35 year group and 12.0 for the 36 to 45 year group. These projected rates represent reductions of 47, 45 and 36% for these three age groups. As preventive technology becomes more effective, even greater improvements may be possible.

Missing teeth

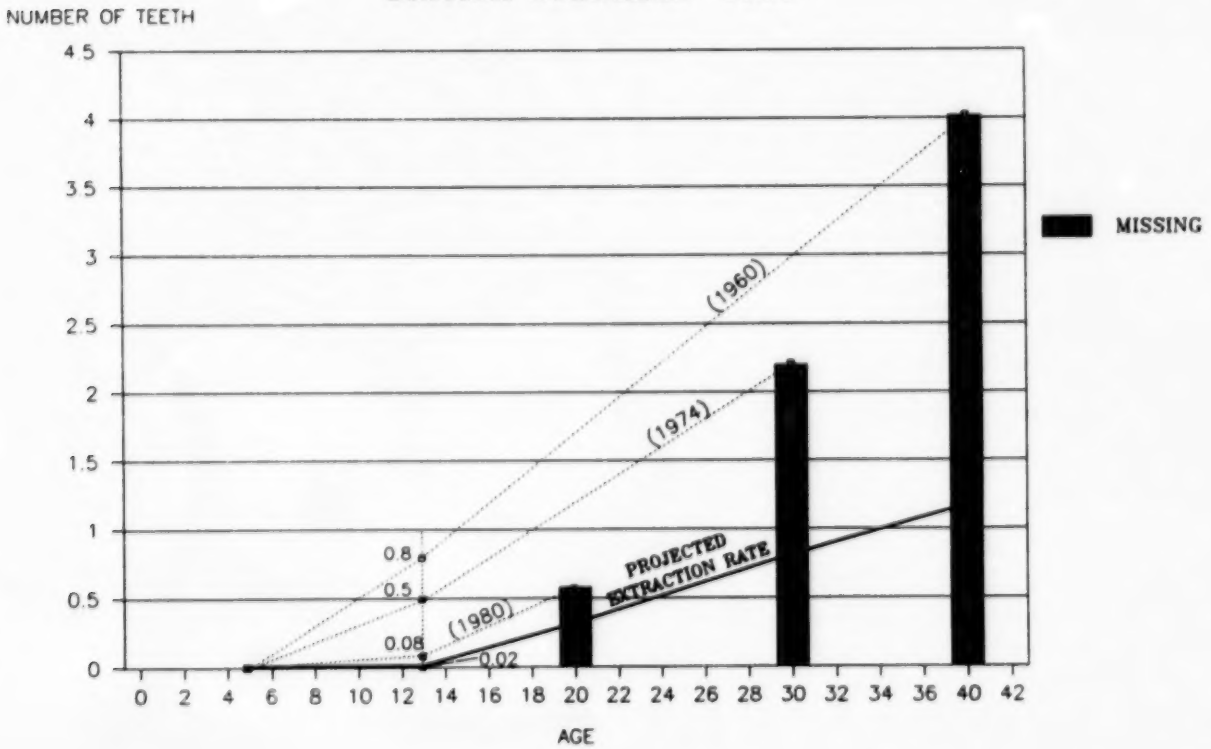
In Figure T, the same type of curves have been drawn using only the "M" or missing tooth component of the DMFT rates. A sharp decline can be noted in tooth loss as each group of 13 year olds advanced into adulthood. The projection for the future estimates a 70% reduction in missing teeth for 40 year olds, a 65% reduction for 30 year olds and a 48% reduction for those persons age 20. It follows naturally that the need for extensive prosthodontic treatment is going to decline in the future as adults retain more and more of their own natural teeth.

These projections are supported by the optimistic opinions expressed by dentists in the 1986 survey concerning the ability of their patients to retain their own natural teeth.

FIGURE T

PROJECTIONS OF MISSING TEETH FROM 13 YEARS TO ADULTHOOD

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986



CHAPTER 4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

With the cooperation of the practicing profession, Canada's largest dental survey of adults has provided detailed information on the lifetime dental disease experience of the citizens of British Columbia. The survey measured dental caries experience by establishing DMFT rates, periodontal disease using the CPITN, occlusal characteristics including orthodontic treatment and need, presence of oral pathology and the amount of prosthodontic treatment provided and needed.

At the same time these findings have been related to place of residence, age, gender, intervals between dental visits, third party coverage and other factors which are related to the dental health of the subjects examined.

Each 10 year age group is actually a cross section of the adult population which grew up and matured under different conditions. Adults in the youngest group are in fairly good dental health, but may have lost some of the advantages they had as children, such as preventive programs and third party coverage. Older adults show the results of the social values and health practices of previous times. Dentists know that loss of teeth is not necessarily connected to the aging process, but the general population is not yet so convinced. Many adults have lived their lives as if age was the most determinant factor in losing their natural teeth. To change this widely held concept in adults is the challenge that faces dentistry .

Highlights

1. Two decades of preventive practices have provided great benefits in dental health to the youngest adult age group. The 16-25 year olds have maintained 28.46 teeth of which 18.65 are sound, (neither decayed or filled) 8.23 are filled and 1.57 are decayed. Only 0.58 teeth are missing. The average DMFT is 10.38 and this compares favorably with 13 year olds of 1960 who had a DMFT of 9.1.

2. The average DMFT rate rises rapidly in early adult years but rises much less rapidly throughout the rest of life.

3. The average number of teeth present in adults declines steadily with age.

4. The average number of sound teeth present in adults declines rapidly in early adult years and then declines steadily but much more slowly throughout life.

5. The average number of filled teeth present rises rapidly until the 36-45 age group and thereafter declines fairly rapidly throughout life.

6. The average number of decayed teeth per adult is highest in the early adult years and then declines with age until the 56-65 age group. It then remains constant for a lengthy period but increases in very old persons, probably due to root caries.

7. The average number of missing teeth per adult is low in the 16-25 age group, but rises rapidly and constantly throughout life.

8. The percentage of adults with gingivae which are healthy or "reversible to health" decreases rapidly with age. This rate of decline in periodontal health is steep and constant.

9. More females attend a dentist within a year than do males. In their early adult years, more females have gingivae which are either healthy or "reversible to health" than do their male counterparts. Deep pockets appear more frequently in males. More males, particularly in older age groups, require removeable partial dentures.

10. Adults who report long intervals between dental visits have more missing and decayed teeth.

11. Small differences were apparent between persons who have dental insurance and those who do not.

12. Clients of the Ministry of Social Services and Housing and native people, particularly the older ones, have poor dental health.

13. Adults who are regular recall patients have fewer decayed and extracted teeth than adults who are not recall patients.

14. City dwellers have fewer decayed and extracted teeth than rural residents.

15. The greatest number of adult dental problems are found in the Skeena and the Northern regions while the best levels of adult dental health are found in the metropolitan regions of Vancouver and Victoria.

16. Most adults in the youngest age group have not experienced extractions of permanent teeth. However one out of 2 persons in the 26-35 age group have lost a tooth, as have 9 out of 10 in the 56-65 age group.

17. Most of the adults had no caries defects at the time of the survey and caries seems to be less of a problem with age. Caries is present in about 40% of the 16-25 age group decreasing to about 30% in older adults.

18. Fillings are concentrated in segments of the population so that 76.51% of the fillings are found in 50% of the adults.

19. Adults aged 36-45 in British Columbia compare well with industrialized countries as reported by the World Health Organization Global Oral Data Bank. Even though the total DMFT in British Columbia is fairly high, the extraction rate is relatively very low and the number of restored teeth is relatively high.

20. Extending results from previous dental surveys of children to their closest age as adults in this adult study produces fairly uniform patterns. These patterns have been used along with a 1987 survey of children to project a promise of better dental health for adults if preventive practices are maintained.

It is apparent that the level of dental health in adults reflects past social and economic policies, past dental attitudes and behaviors of individuals, as well as the dental treatment they have received over the years.

The future should be different. The 16-25 age group have a much better start in retaining life long dental health than the adults from previous eras. The projections made in this report suggest that there will be fewer restorations and extractions required in the future. These positive projections are based on the successful results of preventive dentistry and dental public health programs which have been provided almost universally to children in this province.

It is possible to see some problems developing in the 16-25 age group, because a proportion of them have allowed their dental health to deteriorate, probably because of their own attitudes and behaviors, and individual circumstances. Neglecting their dental health may have a life long cost and methods to encourage this group to protect their dental health should be found.

Dental disease patterns and dental folklore suggest that the main cause of tooth loss in adults is advanced periodontal disease. Although this survey tends to support this contention it would be useful to carry out a study to determine the exact causes of tooth loss. Is this tooth loss due to dental caries, periodontal disease, prosthetic implications, patient preferences - - - -? Only then will we be in a position to understand completely the high rate of tooth loss in the adult population.

Conclusions

This survey collected over a million pieces of information concerning the dental health of adults in this province. Parts I and II of this report represent an overview of adult dental health, with some selected findings. A great deal of additional information can be obtained from the data, as each topic in the two reports could be an investigation on its own.

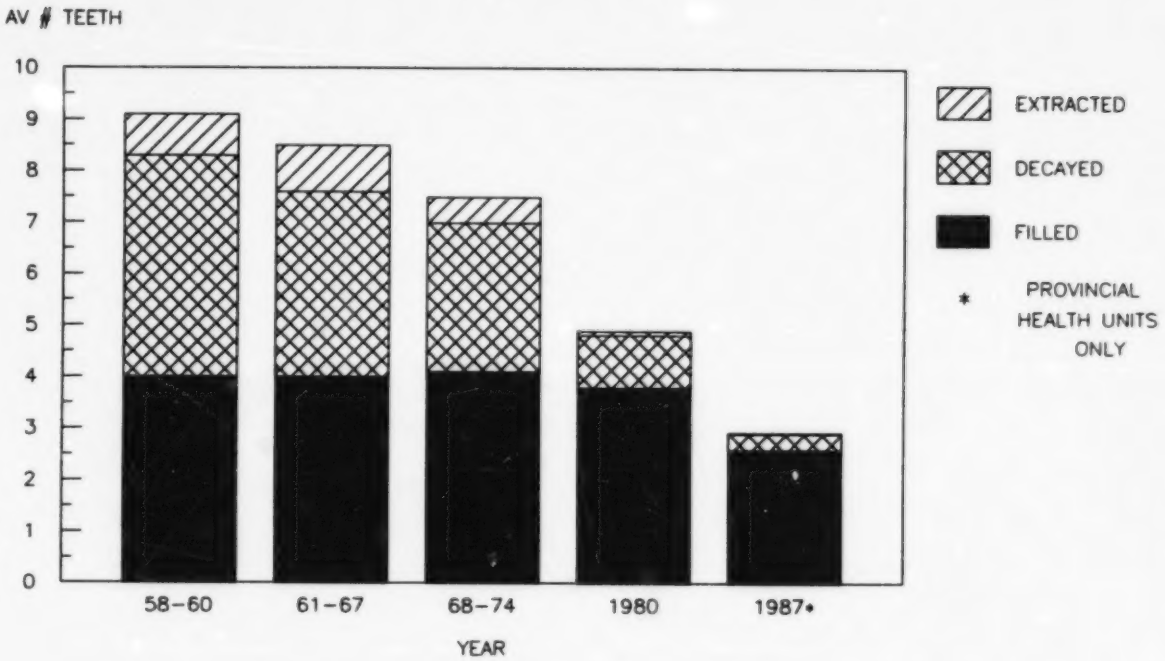
This study indicates that dental care is available throughout the province. Adult dental health, while far from ideal, is much better than it was in the past. The 16-25 age group have made a good start to retain their teeth for a lifetime, but province wide motivational efforts to prevent dental neglect in adults of all ages would be extremely beneficial.

There is a need to change the expectation that tooth loss is associated with age. Adults of all ages must shed the attitude that tooth extractions are a normal occurrence. This will require attitudinal and behavioral change as well as recognition that the patient's role in preventing dental diseases is crucial for success.

Adults who avail themselves of regular preventive dental care from a family dentist and who develop positive attitudes and behaviors concerning dental health appear to be the people with the least dental disease and fewest extractions. Dentistry is committed to bring dental health to adults in the same preventive way that it has been brought to the children of the province. While the success of this concept depends largely on individual behavior, the College of Dental Surgeons, the Faculty of Dentistry and the Ministry of Health bear the responsibility for dental health promotion in order to protect the dental health of future generations of British Columbians.

APPENDIX A
ADULT DENTAL SURVEY REGIONS
BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

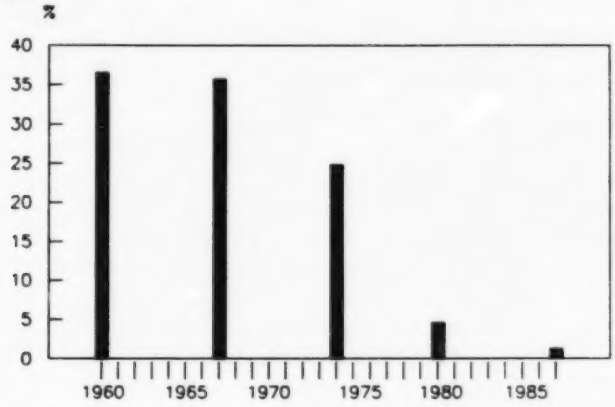
APPENDIX B
BRITISH COLUMBIA FDX RATES
13 YEAR OLDS
1958 - 1987



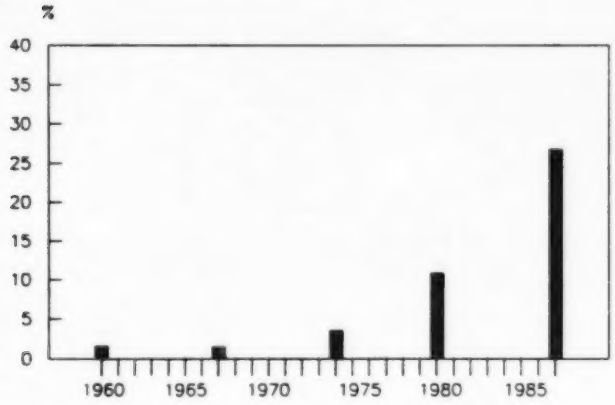
Year	13 Year Old Population	Average Filled	Average Decayed	Average Extracted	Average DMFT/FDX
1958 - 60	21173	4.0	4.3	0.8	9.1
1961 - 67	32083	4.0	3.6	0.9	8.5
1968 - 74	45699	4.10	2.90	0.50	7.50
1980	38582	3.83	1.04	0.08	4.95
1987*	23076*	2.61	0.30	0.02	2.93

APPENDIX B
DENTAL HEALTH INDICES
13 YEAR OLDS BRITISH COLUMBIA
1960 – 1987

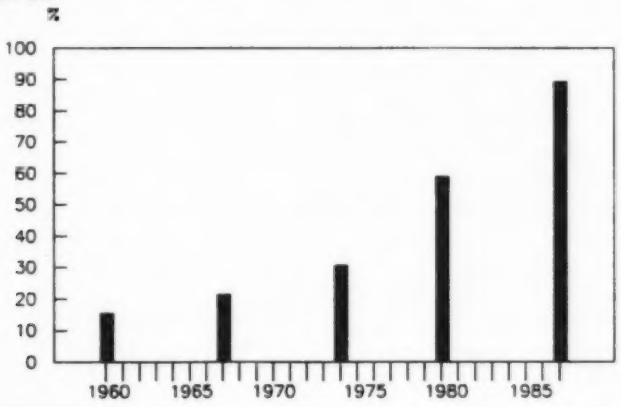
WITH EXTRACTIONS



CARIES FREE



NO CARIES DEFECTS



APPENDIX C

SELECTED FINDINGS BY AGE GROUP AND ADULT CARIES AND TREATMENT EXPERIENCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76-85	86+	ALL AGE GROUPS
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	2578	2426	1655	1357	818	272	32	10917
AVERAGE AGE	20.31	30.59	40.12	50.43	60.35	69.71	79.28	89.59	
AVERAGE FILLED	8.23	12.69	13.87	12.78	11.48	10.41	8.44	4.78	11.79
AVERAGE DECAYED	1.57	1.39	1.02	0.83	0.67	0.70	0.69	1.06	1.09
AVERAGE MISSING	0.58	2.20	4.02	6.60	9.16	11.22	13.89	18.56	4.89
AVERAGE DMFT	10.38	16.28	18.91	20.21	21.30	22.33	23.03	24.41	17.77
%F/DMFT	79.30%	77.95%	73.34%	63.23%	53.89%	46.62%	36.67%	19.59%	66.35%
%D/DMFT	15.16%	8.52%	5.38%	4.11%	3.13%	3.13%	3.02%	4.35%	6.14%
%M/DMFT	5.54%	13.53%	21.27%	32.66%	42.99%	50.25%	60.31%	76.06%	27.51%
MINIMUM FILLED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAXIMUM FILLED	28	28	31	28	28	28	24	20	31
TOTAL FILLED	14645	32706	33655	21148	15578	8515	2297	153	128697
MINIMUM DECAYED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAXIMUM DECAYED	23	24	23	23	13	18	23	11	24
TOTAL DECAYED	2800	3573	2470	1374	904	571	189	34	11915
MINIMUM MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
MAXIMUM MISSING	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
TOTAL MISSING	1023	5678	9761	10925	12427	9179	3778	594	53365
MINIMUM DMFT	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	16	0
MAXIMUM DMFT	32	32	32	30	31	32	30	28	32
TOTAL DMFT	18468	41957	45886	33447	28909	18265	6264	781	193977
MINIMUM SOUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAXIMUM SOUND	32	32	30	32	32	28	30	12	32
TOTAL SOUND	33183	32728	24156	14201	9895	5018	1477	127	120785
AVERAGE SOUND	18.65	12.70	9.96	8.58	7.29	6.13	5.43	3.97	11.06
AVERAGE # TEETH PRESENT	28.46	26.77	24.85	22.19	19.44	17.24	14.57	9.81	23.94
HEATLHY OR "REVERSIBLE TO HEALTH" PERIODONTIUM	81.68%	58.34%	43.61%	31.72%	23.29%	17.36%	13.60%	3.13%	
STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR:									
AVERAGE SOUND	6.60	6.30	5.70	5.30	5.20	4.80	5.40	4.20	
AVERAGE FILLED	5.50	5.80	6.20	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.70	5.50	
AVERAGE DECAYED	3.20	3.40	2.70	2.10	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.40	
AVERAGE MISSING	1.80	4.00	5.90	7.20	7.90	8.40	8.60	8.10	
AVERAGE DMFT	6.50	6.10	5.50	5.10	4.90	4.70	5.20	3.80	

APPENDIX D

SELECTED FINDINGS BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+		ALL AGE GROUPS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%	10917	100.0%
MALES	780	43.84%	1088	42.20%	1102	45.42%	826	49.91%	660	48.64%	388	47.43%	118	43.38%	14	43.75%	4976	45.58%
FEMALES	999	56.16%	1490	57.80%	1324	54.58%	829	50.09%	697	51.36%	430	52.57%	154	56.62%	18	56.25%	5941	54.42%
ATTENDING WITHIN 1 YR																		
MALES	439	56.28%	575	52.85%	679	61.62%	511	61.86%	429	65.00%	253	65.21%	78	66.10%	8	57.14%	2972	59.73%
FEMALES	608	60.86%	1001	67.18%	912	68.88%	544	65.62%	484	69.44%	289	67.21%	107	69.48%	13	72.22%	3958	66.62%
WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE																		
MALES	214	27.44%	231	21.23%	204	18.51%	197	23.85%	252	38.18%	299	77.06%	94	79.66%	7	50.00%	1498	30.10%
FEMALES	264	26.43%	309	20.74%	270	20.39%	251	30.28%	356	51.08%	371	86.28%	139	90.26%	15	83.33%	1975	33.24%
WITHOUT SIGNS OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE																		
MALES	211	27.05%	125	11.49%	90	8.17%	59	7.14%	18	2.73%	10	2.58%	2	1.69%	0	0.00%	515	10.35%
FEMALES	299	29.93%	247	16.58%	154	11.63%	49	5.91%	39	5.60%	18	4.19%	4	2.60%	0	0.00%	810	13.63%
WITH DEEP POCKETS																		
MALES	25	3.21%	94	8.64%	166	15.06%	149	18.04%	93	14.09%	32	8.25%	9	7.63%	2	14.29%	570	11.45%
FEMALES	20	2.00%	99	6.64%	124	9.37%	99	11.94%	66	9.47%	29	6.74%	10	6.49%	1	5.56%	448	7.54%
MALE ORTHODONTIC NEEDS																		
HAS TREATMENT	147	18.85%	35	3.22%	19	1.72%	10	1.21%	1	0.15%	1	0.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	213	4.28%
NEEDS TREATING	208	26.67%	281	25.83%	214	19.42%	99	11.99%	56	8.48%	19	4.90%	2	1.69%	0	0.00%	879	17.66%
FEMALE ORTHODONTIC NEEDS																		
HAS TREATMENT	206	20.62%	101	6.78%	69	5.21%	7	0.84%	2	0.29%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	385	6.48%
NEEDS TREATING	229	22.92%	378	25.37%	230	17.37%	100	12.06%	56	8.03%	14	3.26%	2	1.30%	2	11.11%	1011	17.02%
MALE FIXED PARTIAL NEED																		
HAS A FPD	18	2.31%	90	8.27%	199	18.06%	218	26.39%	159	24.09%	112	28.87%	23	19.49%	0	0.00%	819	16.46%
REQUIRES A FPD	62	7.95%	276	25.37%	404	36.66%	308	37.29%	206	31.21%	96	24.74%	11	9.32%	2	14.29%	1365	27.43%
FEMALE FIXED PARTIAL NEED																		
HAS A FPD	18	1.80%	138	9.26%	237	17.90%	235	28.35%	207	29.70%	106	24.65%	31	20.13%	2	11.11%	974	16.39%
REQUIRES A FPD	69	6.91%	356	23.89%	391	29.53%	241	29.07%	200	28.69%	77	17.91%	14	9.09%	2	11.11%	1350	22.72%
MALE REMOVEABLE PARTIAL NEED																		
HAS A RPD	9	1.15%	62	5.70%	128	11.62%	165	19.98%	234	35.45%	166	42.78%	56	47.46%	5	35.71%	825	16.58%
REQUIRES A RPD	14	1.79%	112	10.29%	216	19.60%	251	30.39%	262	39.70%	149	38.40%	51	43.22%	4	28.57%	1059	21.28%
FEMALE REMOVEABLE PARTIAL NEED																		
HAS A RPD	15	1.50%	91	6.11%	162	12.24%	199	24.00%	252	36.15%	214	49.77%	93	60.39%	7	38.89%	1033	17.39%
REQUIRES A RPD	24	2.40%	152	10.20%	207	15.63%	235	28.35%	245	35.15%	160	37.21%	57	37.01%	6	33.33%	1086	18.28%
PROBABLE PROGNOSIS TO RETAIN TEETH FOR A LIFETIME																		
MALES	650	83.33%	839	77.11%	753	68.33%	483	58.47%	329	49.85%	209	53.87%	57	48.31%	3	21.43%	3323	66.78%
FEMALES	901	90.19%	1208	81.07%	1007	76.06%	535	64.54%	402	57.68%	223	51.86%	66	42.86%	9	50.00%	4351	73.24%

APPENDIX D

SELECTED FINDINGS BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+		ALL AGE GROUPS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%	10917	100.0%
MALES	780	43.84%	1088	42.20%	1102	45.42%	826	49.91%	660	48.64%	388	47.43%	118	43.38%	14	43.75%	4976	45.58%
FEMALES	999	56.16%	1490	57.80%	1324	54.58%	829	50.09%	697	51.36%	430	52.57%	154	56.62%	18	56.25%	5941	54.42%

AVERAGE DMFT	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
MALES	10.30	6.5	16.00	6.1	18.70	5.5	19.65	5.4	21.20	5.2	22.38	4.9	23.20	5.2	24.43	3.8	17.69	6.5
FEMALES	10.45	6.2	16.47	5.7	19.09	5.2	20.76	4.6	21.40	4.5	22.29	4.4	22.90	5.1	24.39	3.8	17.83	6.2
AVERAGE DECAYED																		
MALES	1.81	3.2	1.83	3.4	1.27	2.7	1.00	2.4	0.84	1.7	0.80	1.9	0.67	1.7	1.36	2.1	1.33	3.4
FEMALES	1.39	2.9	1.06	2.3	0.80	2.0	0.66	1.7	0.50	1.3	0.60	1.4	0.71	2.1	0.83	2.5	0.90	2.9
AVERAGE MISSING																		
MALES	0.54	1.6	2.11	4.0	3.92	5.5	6.31	7.0	9.47	8.0	10.89	8.6	13.64	8.9	19.29	8.6	4.95	8.9
FEMALES	0.60	1.8	2.27	3.9	4.11	5.9	6.89	7.3	8.86	7.7	11.52	8.2	14.08	8.4	18.00	7.6	4.84	8.4
AVERAGE FILLED																		
MALES	7.95	5.5	12.07	5.8	13.50	6.2	12.35	6.6	10.89	6.6	10.68	6.9	8.89	7.3	3.79	5.0	11.42	2.3
FEMALES	8.45	5.4	13.14	5.4	14.18	5.9	13.21	6.6	12.04	6.7	10.17	6.6	8.10	6.2	5.56	5.8	12.09	6.7
AVERAGE SOUND																		
MALES	18.99	6.6	13.27	6.3	10.36	5.7	9.28	5.7	7.51	5.6	6.16	5.0	5.31	5.6	4.21	4.5	11.33	6.6
FEMALES	18.39	6.2	12.28	5.8	9.62	5.3	7.89	4.8	7.08	4.7	6.11	4.5	5.52	5.3	3.78	4.0	10.84	6.2

AVERAGE NUMBER TEETH PRESENT									
MALES	28.75	27.17	25.13	22.63	19.24	17.64	14.87	9.36	24.08
FEMALES	28.23	26.48	24.60	21.76	19.62	16.88	14.33	10.17	23.83

APPENDIX E

SELECTED FINDINGS BY INTERVAL SINCE LAST SERIES OF APPOINTMENTS - DMFT STATUS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+	
	#/AVG	%/SD	#/AVG	%/SD	#/AVG	%/SD	#/AVG	%/SD	#/AVG	%/SD	#/AVG	%/SD	#/AVG	%/SD	#/AVG	%/SD
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%
FREQUENT ATTENDERS (LESS THAN 1 YEAR)																
NUMBER	1047	58.85%	1576	61.13%	1591	65.58%	1055	63.75%	913	67.28%	542	66.26%	185	68.01%	21	65.63%
AVG DECAYED	0.73	2.0	0.66	1.9	0.52	1.5	0.43	1.3	0.43	1.1	0.44	1.2	0.46	1.1	0.86	2.9
AVG MISSING	0.52	1.8	2.17	4.0	3.50	5.1	5.86	6.7	8.47	7.7	9.89	7.7	12.75	8.0	16.90	8.8
AVG FILLED	8.29	5.6	13.39	5.5	14.85	5.8	13.94	6.1	12.47	6.5	11.88	6.4	9.88	6.9	6.86	5.9
AVG SOUND	19.27	6.6	12.63	6.2	9.96	5.5	8.58	5.4	7.23	5.5	6.26	4.7	5.35	5.1	3.76	4.2
AVG DMFT	9.54	6.3	16.21	6.0	18.87	5.4	20.23	5.2	21.37	5.1	22.21	4.6	23.09	4.9	24.62	3.4
FAIRLY FREQUENT ATTENDERS (1 YEAR)																
NUMBER	303	17.03%	382	14.82%	361	14.88%	279	16.86%	200	14.74%	120	14.67%	38	13.97%	1	3.13%
AVG DECAYED	1.51	2.8	1.30	2.7	1.03	2.1	0.75	1.6	0.71	1.6	0.88	1.7	0.74	1.3	2.00	0.0
AVG MISSING	0.59	1.7	1.77	3.0	4.16	5.9	5.84	6.3	8.50	7.1	11.02	8.5	13.18	8.1	24.00	0.0
AVG FILLED	8.57	5.7	12.94	5.4	13.98	5.7	13.22	5.9	11.77	6.2	10.13	6.3	8.26	6.2	0.00	0.0
AVG SOUND	18.36	6.7	13.00	5.9	9.69	5.6	8.95	5.5	7.70	4.9	6.42	5.1	6.24	5.7	2.00	0.0
AVG DMFT	10.68	6.6	16.02	5.8	19.17	5.5	19.81	5.1	20.98	4.6	22.03	4.8	22.18	5.3	26.00	0.0
MODERATE ATTENDERS (2 YEARS)																
NUMBER	164	9.22%	214	8.30%	190	7.83%	106	6.40%	80	5.90%	49	5.99%	8	2.94%	2	6.25%
AVG DECAYED	2.22	2.9	2.07	3.0	1.96	2.9	1.48	2.8	1.10	1.9	1.80	3.3	0.88	1.3	5.00	2.0
AVG MISSING	0.65	2.2	2.00	3.5	4.25	6.1	6.93	7.0	9.08	7.8	13.24	8.3	20.38	7.2	14.50	7.5
AVG FILLED	8.40	4.7	12.52	5.8	12.10	6.0	12.09	6.3	10.50	6.3	7.43	5.8	3.25	3.5	1.50	1.5
AVG SOUND	18.15	5.8	12.58	6.4	10.69	5.7	8.41	5.0	8.00	4.8	6.02	4.7	4.13	4.5	6.50	3.5
AVG DMFT	11.27	5.6	16.60	6.2	18.32	5.4	20.51	4.8	20.68	4.7	22.47	4.6	24.50	3.7	21.00	4.0
FAIRLY INFREQUENT ATTENDERS (2 TO 5 YEARS)																
NUMBER	171	9.61%	256	9.93%	179	7.38%	123	7.43%	89	6.56%	58	7.09%	17	6.25%	2	6.25%
AVG DECAYED	4.04	4.3	3.43	4.1	2.72	4.0	2.15	3.4	1.82	2.6	1.40	1.9	2.59	5.9	0.00	0.0
AVG MISSING	0.60	1.7	2.53	4.4	5.07	6.3	9.14	7.9	10.11	8.4	15.14	9.1	15.00	9.3	22.00	5.0
AVG FILLED	7.91	5.2	10.72	5.7	10.98	6.5	8.68	6.2	7.97	6.0	5.86	5.6	4.88	6.0	1.00	0.0
AVG SOUND	16.98	6.3	12.56	6.2	10.40	6.3	8.70	6.2	8.70	6.4	6.02	5.0	6.00	6.5	5.00	5.0
AVG DMFT	12.54	6.4	16.68	5.9	18.77	6.1	19.97	5.8	19.90	6.0	22.40	4.9	22.47	6.2	23.00	5.0
INFREQUENT ATTENDERS (MORE THAN 5 YEARS)																
NUMBER	94	5.28%	150	5.82%	105	4.33%	92	5.56%	75	5.53%	49	5.99%	24	8.82%	6	18.75%
AVG DECAYED	5.59	5.2	4.80	5	3.92	4.5	3.17	4.4	1.63	2.6	1.12	2.8	1.04	1.7	0.67	1.5
AVG MISSING	0.96	2.1	3.39	5.4	9.27	8.5	13.67	9.6	18.27	8.7	19.84	9.2	20.88	9.5	23.67	6.2
AVG FILLED	6.74	5.2	8.24	5.6	6.91	6.2	4.36	5.8	3.87	5.1	3.16	5.4	1.92	2.9	0.67	0.9
AVG SOUND	16.60	6.4	13.03	6.9	8.77	6.2	7.50	5.9	4.52	5.1	4.29	6.1	4.79	7.2	3.83	5.4
AVG DMFT	13.29	6.5	16.43	6.6	20.10	5.9	21.21	5.3	23.76	4.9	24.12	5.7	23.83	6.9	25.00	4.3

APPENDIX E

SELECTED FINDINGS BY INTERVAL SINCE LAST SERIES OF APPOINTMENTS - PERIODONTAL STATUS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%
FREQUENT ATTENDERS (LESS THAN 1 YEAR)																
NUMBER	1047	100.0%	1576	100.0%	1591	100.0%	1055	100.0%	913	100.0%	542	100.0%	185	100.0%	21	100.0%
HEALTHY OR "REVERSIBLE"	888	84.81%	948	60.15%	749	47.08%	360	34.12%	235	25.74%	98	18.08%	26	14.05%	1	4.76%
MOD POCKETS	132	12.61%	404	25.63%	431	27.09%	223	21.14%	193	21.14%	93	17.16%	27	14.59%	2	9.52%
DEEP POCKETS	16	1.53%	104	6.60%	171	10.75%	166	15.73%	97	10.62%	50	9.23%	14	7.57%	2	9.52%
LOST SEXTANTS	10	0.96%	114	7.23%	232	14.58%	285	27.01%	353	38.66%	271	50.00%	100	54.05%	12	57.14%
ALL EXTRACTED	1	0.10%	6	0.38%	8	0.50%	21	1.99%	35	3.83%	30	5.54%	18	9.73%	4	19.05%
FAIRLY FREQUENT ATTENDERS (1 YEAR)																
NUMBER	303	100.0%	382	100.0%	361	100.0%	279	100.0%	200	100.0%	120	100.0%	38	100.0%	1	100.0%
HEALTHY OR "REVERSIBLE"	247	81.52%	240	62.83%	164	45.43%	105	37.63%	43	21.50%	27	22.50%	7	18.42%	0	0.00%
MOD POCKETS	43	14.19%	102	26.70%	91	25.21%	60	21.51%	40	20.00%	23	19.17%	2	5.26%	0	0.00%
DEEP POCKETS	6	1.98%	24	6.28%	46	12.74%	31	11.11%	34	17.00%	6	5.00%	1	2.63%	0	0.00%
LOST SEXTANTS	7	2.31%	16	4.19%	56	15.51%	78	27.96%	76	38.00%	53	44.17%	25	65.79%	1	100.00%
ALL EXTRACTED	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.11%	5	1.79%	7	3.50%	11	9.17%	3	7.89%	0	0.00%
MODERATE ATTENDERS (2 YEARS)																
NUMBER	164	100.0%	214	100.0%	190	100.0%	106	100.0%	80	100.0%	49	100.0%	8	100.0%	2	100.0%
HEALTHY OR "REVERSIBLE"	129	78.66%	122	57.01%	58	30.53%	29	27.36%	20	25.00%	5	10.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
MOD POCKETS	28	17.07%	59	27.57%	56	29.47%	22	20.75%	17	21.25%	6	12.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
DEEP POCKETS	3	1.83%	15	7.01%	31	16.32%	17	16.04%	9	11.25%	1	2.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
LOST SEXTANTS	4	2.44%	18	8.41%	42	22.11%	36	33.96%	29	36.25%	30	61.22%	5	62.50%	2	100.00%
ALL EXTRACTED	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.58%	2	1.89%	5	6.25%	7	14.29%	3	37.50%	0	0.00%
FAIRLY INFREQUENT ATTENDERS (2 TO 5 YEARS)																
NUMBER	171	100.0%	256	100.0%	179	100.0%	123	100.0%	89	100.0%	58	100.0%	17	100.0%	2	100.0%
HEALTHY OR "REVERSIBLE"	124	72.51%	129	50.39%	62	34.64%	23	18.70%	17	19.10%	6	10.34%	2	11.76%	0	0.00%
MOD POCKETS	32	18.71%	73	28.52%	41	22.91%	25	20.33%	12	13.48%	8	13.79%	3	17.65%	0	0.00%
DEEP POCKETS	10	5.85%	29	11.33%	34	18.99%	21	17.07%	15	16.85%	4	6.90%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%
LOST SEXTANTS	5	2.92%	23	8.98%	38	21.23%	48	39.02%	31	34.83%	29	50.00%	7	41.18%	1	50.00%
ALL EXTRACTED	0	0.00%	2	0.78%	4	2.23%	6	4.88%	14	15.73%	11	18.97%	4	23.53%	1	50.00%
INFREQUENT ATTENDERS (MORE THAN 5 YEARS)																
NUMBER	94	100.0%	150	100.0%	105	100.0%	92	100.0%	75	100.0%	49	100.0%	24	100.0%	6	100.0%
HEALTHY OR "REVERSIBLE"	65	69.15%	65	43.33%	25	23.81%	8	8.70%	1	1.33%	6	12.24%	2	8.33%	0	0.00%
MOD POCKETS	15	15.96%	35	23.33%	26	24.76%	11	11.96%	6	8.00%	3	6.12%	1	4.17%	0	0.00%
DEEP POCKETS	10	10.64%	21	14.00%	8	7.62%	13	14.13%	4	5.33%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%	1	16.67%
LOST SEXTANTS	4	4.26%	27	18.00%	38	36.19%	44	47.83%	36	48.00%	19	38.78%	4	16.67%	1	16.67%
ALL EXTRACTED	0	0.00%	2	1.33%	8	7.62%	16	17.39%	28	37.33%	21	42.86%	14	58.33%	4	66.67%

APPENDIX F

SELECTED FINDINGS BY THIRD PARTY COVERAGE - DMFT STATUS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%
THOSE WITHOUT DENTAL COVERAGE																
NUMBER	478	26.87%	540	20.95%	474	19.54%	448	27.07%	608	44.80%	670	81.91%	233	85.66%	22	68.75%
	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
AVG DECAYED	1.79	3.4	1.52	3.0	1.20	2.4	1.08	2.5	0.71	1.6	0.73	1.6	0.77	2.1	1.23	2.7
AVG MISSING	0.53	1.6	2.01	3.9	3.83	5.8	6.37	6.8	8.71	8.0	10.91	8.1	13.42	8.5	18.14	8.1
AVG FILLED	7.49	5.1	12.19	5.5	13.55	6.2	12.41	6.6	11.91	6.7	10.50	6.6	8.67	6.6	5.09	5.6
AVG SOUND	19.12	6.3	13.27	5.9	10.29	5.7	8.84	5.6	7.26	5.2	6.32	4.8	5.64	5.4	3.68	4.2
AVG DMFT	9.81	6.1	15.72	5.9	18.58	5.7	19.86	5.4	21.33	5.0	22.14	4.7	22.85	5.2	24.45	4.1
THOSE WITH PRIVATE INSURANCE																
NUMBER	1112	62.51%	1821	70.64%	1833	75.56%	1159	70.03%	686	50.55%	111	13.57%	31	11.40%	9	28.13%
	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
AVG DECAYED	1.30	2.9	1.17	2.8	0.92	2.4	0.70	2.2	0.64	1.6	0.38	1.1	0.29	0.8	0.78	1.5
AVG MISSING	0.43	1.3	1.94	3.5	3.79	5.6	6.40	7.3	9.11	7.8	11.13	9.0	16.68	9.0	18.78	8.0
AVG FILLED	8.24	5.6	12.99	5.9	14.18	6.0	13.15	6.7	11.45	6.6	11.27	7.7	7.90	7.4	4.56	5.4
AVG SOUND	19.05	6.2	12.87	6.2	9.97	5.5	8.57	5.3	7.40	5.3	5.75	5.6	3.32	4.3	4.89	4.3
AVG DMFT	9.98	6.1	16.11	6.1	18.89	5.4	20.26	5.0	21.20	5.3	22.77	4.9	24.87	4.3	24.11	3.1
THOSE COVERED BY MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES & HOUSING																
NUMBER	129	7.25%	160	6.21%	92	3.79%	37	2.24%	55	4.05%	36	4.40%	8	2.94%	1	3.13%
	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
AVG DECAYED	2.78	4.1	3.21	4.7	1.80	3.1	1.92	3.1	0.56	1.4	1.17	3.4	0.13	0.3	0.00	0.0
AVG MISSING	1.33	3.6	4.63	6.4	7.42	7.5	11.03	8.3	13.36	8.8	16.78	9.6	16.88	8.4	26.00	0.0
AVG FILLED	9.06	5.5	10.83	6.1	11.07	6.6	8.73	6.9	8.31	6.6	6.36	6.8	4.13	3.7	0.00	0.0
AVG SOUND	16.16	6.8	10.15	6.1	8.79	5.2	7.16	5.9	6.45	5.2	4.06	4.8	7.38	6.9	2.00	0.0
AVG DMFT	13.18	6.9	18.66	6.0	20.29	4.8	21.68	5.3	22.24	5.0	24.31	4.4	21.13	6.1	26.00	0.0
NATIVE PEOPLE COVERED BY DNHW																
NUMBER	60	3.37%	57	2.21%	27	1.11%	11	0.66%	8	0.59%	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
AVG DECAYED	2.30	3.90	1.72	2.4	1.56	3.4	0.18	0.6	0.50	1.3	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
AVG MISSING	2.00	3.60	5.53	5.4	11.74	9.0	22.18	6.6	18.00	9.2	28.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
AVG FILLED	12.13	5.90	12.95	5.9	8.44	6.1	2.09	3.4	3.25	4.5	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
AVG SOUND	12.92	6.70	8.79	5.9	7.48	5.7	3.55	4.2	6.50	7.2	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
AVG DMFT	16.43	6.70	20.19	5.9	21.74	5.1	24.45	4.2	21.75	6.9	28.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0

APPENDIX G

SELECTED FINDINGS BY BEING A RECALL PATIENT OR NOT - DMFT STATUS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%
THOSE THAT ARE RECALL NUMBER	1285	72.23%	1906	73.93%	1908	78.65%	1302	78.67%	1008	74.28%	592	72.37%	197	72.43%	20	62.50%
	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD
AVG DECAYED	0.93	2.3	0.85	2.1	0.71	2.1	0.54	1.4	0.47	1.2	0.55	1.8	0.56	1.2	0.70	1.3
AVG MISSING	[illegible]	1.4	1.94	3.5	3.51	5.1	5.95	6.7	8.20	7.1	9.94	7.6	12.54	7.8	16.75	7.5
AVG FILLED	[illegible]	5.6	13.43	5.4	14.69	5.8	13.74	6.2	12.60	6.3	11.71	6.6	9.66	6.6	6.75	6.0
AVG SOUND	18.9[illegible]	6.4	12.67	6.1	9.93	5.5	8.59	5.6	7.36	5.4	6.25	4.8	5.76	5.1	4.40	4.0
AVG DMFT	9.92	6.4	16.23	5.9	18.92	5.4	20.23	5.3	21.26	5.0	22.20	4.8	22.77	4.9	24.20	3.2
THOSE THAT ARE NOT RECALL NUMBER	494	27.77%	672	26.07%	518	21.35%	353	21.33%	349	25.72%	226	27.63%	75	27.57%	12	37.50%
	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD	AVG	STD
AVG DECAYED	3.24	4.5	2.91	4.6	2.14	3.8	1.90	3.9	1.24	2.5	1.10	2.0	1.04	3.1	1.67	3.4
AVG MISSING	0.85	2.7	2.93	5.4	5.92	7.9	9.00	8.6	11.94	9.4	14.57	9.8	17.43	9.6	21.58	8.2
AVG FILLED	7.50	5.2	10.57	6.0	10.85	6.6	9.23	7.2	8.25	7.0	6.99	6.7	5.24	5.9	1.50	2.4
AVG SOUND	17.77	6.9	12.76	6.6	10.07	6.3	8.55	6.1	7.09	6.2	5.84	5.5	4.57	6.1	3.25	4.6
AVG DMFT	11.58	6.6	16.41	6.4	18.91	6.0	20.13	5.7	21.42	5.7	22.66	5.2	23.71	5.8	24.75	4.6
AVERAGE DIFFERENCE FOR MISSING	0.38		0.99		2.41		3.05		3.74		4.63		4.89		4.83	
PERCENT FEWER AVERAGE NUMBER LOST TEETH IN RECALL PATIENTS	44.71%		33.79%		40.71%		33.89%		31.32%		31.78%		28.06%		22.38%	
AVERAGE DIFFERENCE FOR DECAYED	2.31		2.06		1.43		1.36		0.77		0.55		0.48		0.97	
PERCENT FEWER DECAYED TEETH IN RECALL PATIENTS	71.30%		70.79%		66.82%		71.58%		62.10%		50.00%		46.15%		58.08%	

APPENDIX H

SELECTED FINDINGS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE - DMFT STATUS

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%
RURAL ADDRESS																
NUMBER	234	13.15%	337	13.07%	312	12.86%	186	11.24%	171	12.60%	102	12.47%	22	8.09%	2	6.25%
	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
AVG DECAYED	1.74	3.1	1.37	2.5	1.28	2.7	0.99	2.5	0.73	1.7	0.65	1.4	0.77	1.3	0.00	0.0
AVG MISSING	0.63	1.6	2.76	4.5	4.99	6.4	8.85	8.0	10.53	8.5	12.15	8.6	11.14	10.5	18.00	10.0
AVG FILLED	8.69	5.7	12.66	5.5	13.13	6.4	11.00	6.6	10.12	7.1	10.26	7.0	11.55	7.4	4.00	4.0
AVG SOUND	17.92	6.8	12.37	5.6	9.50	5.4	7.92	5.4	7.18	4.7	5.44	4.4	5.18	4.2	6.00	6.0
AVG DMFT	11.06	6.5	16.79	5.5	19.40	5.2	20.85	5.1	21.37	4.8	23.06	4.2	23.45	4.0	22.00	6.0
TOWN ADDRESS																
NUMBER	82	4.61%	100	3.88%	96	3.96%	60	3.63%	74	5.45%	52	6.36%	10	3.68%	1	3.13%
	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
AVG DECAYED	1.46	2.9	1.16	2.4	1.07	2.3	1.62	2.9	0.72	1.4	0.75	1.7	0.70	0.9	0.00	0.0
AVG MISSING	0.71	2.2	2.24	3.0	5.10	6.9	7.53	6.8	10.95	8.4	10.29	7.7	20.10	7.1	6.00	0.0
AVG FILLED	8.74	6.0	14.00	5.2	12.07	6.7	11.33	7.1	10.14	6.7	11.52	6.8	4.40	4.5	14.00	0.0
AVG SOUND	18.11	7.0	11.66	5.8	10.58	5.9	8.60	5.7	6.89	4.8	6.23	4.1	3.60	4.2	8.00	0.0
AVG DMFT	10.91	7.3	17.40	5.9	18.25	6.0	20.48	5.4	21.80	4.4	22.56	3.9	25.20	3.7	20.00	0.0
CITY ADDRESS																
NUMBER	1463	82.24%	2141	83.05%	2018	83.18%	1409	85.14%	1112	81.95%	664	81.17%	240	88.24%	29	90.63%
	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD	AVG	SD
AVG DECAYED	1.55	3.2	1.40	3.5	0.98	2.6	0.78	2.0	0.65	1.5	0.70	1.7	0.69	2.0	1.17	2.5
AVG MISSING	0.56	1.8	2.11	3.9	3.82	5.7	6.26	7.0	8.83	7.7	11.15	8.4	13.88	8.3	19.03	7.7
AVG FILLED	8.13	5.4	12.63	5.8	14.07	6.1	13.07	6.5	11.78	6.6	10.34	6.8	8.33	6.6	4.52	5.5
AVG SOUND	18.80	6.5	12.79	6.4	10.00	5.7	8.67	5.3	7.34	5.3	6.23	4.9	5.53	5.6	3.69	4.1
AVG DMFT	10.24	6.4	16.14	6.1	18.87	5.5	20.11	5.1	21.26	5.1	22.20	4.8	22.90	5.3	24.72	3.5

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 16-25 ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	68	20.85	5.5	1.07	2.3	0.63	1.4	6.72	4.5	8.43	5.0	28.64	0.86
OKANAGAN	219	19.36	6.1	1.61	3.2	0.42	1.1	7.54	5.1	9.58	6.0	28.51	0.82
FRASER VALLEY	264	17.36	6.3	1.95	3.8	0.63	1.5	8.99	5.6	11.57	6.4	28.30	0.82
BOUNDARY	232	18.76	6.8	1.78	3.4	0.76	2.7	7.94	5.9	10.47	6.8	28.48	0.82
VANCOUVER ISLAND	161	18.29	6.3	1.58	3.1	0.70	1.9	8.35	5.3	10.63	6.2	28.22	0.84
NORTHERN	147	19.61	6.3	1.35	2.6	0.42	1.3	7.85	5.2	9.62	6.1	28.81	0.85
SKEENA	68	17.75	7.1	2.54	4.1	1.22	3.1	7.99	5.5	11.75	7.0	28.28	0.76
CRD/VICTORIA	181	18.85	5.8	1.25	2.3	0.52	1.8	8.06	5.1	9.83	5.8	28.16	0.87
VANCOUVER	200	18.63	6.5	1.57	3.1	0.65	1.5	8.56	5.7	10.77	6.4	28.76	0.84
RICHMOND	59	17.58	7.0	1.22	2.4	0.22	0.6	9.37	6.0	10.81	6.7	28.17	0.88
BURNABY	83	17.24	6.6	1.51	2.5	0.34	0.9	9.65	5.6	11.49	6.2	28.40	0.87
NORTH SHORE	97	20.09	6.0	0.87	1.7	0.24	0.7	7.80	5.1	8.91	5.8	28.76	0.90
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1779	18.65	7.1	1.57	4.1	0.58	3.1	8.23	6.0	10.38	7.0	28.45	0.84

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 26-35 ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	108	12.47	6.1	0.95	2.2	1.84	3.3	13.91	5.7	16.70	6.0	27.33	0.94
OKANAGAN	318	12.23	6.0	1.33	2.8	2.50	4.7	12.96	5.7	16.79	5.7	26.52	0.91
FRASER VALLEY	399	11.96	5.5	1.66	3.0	2.32	4.2	13.11	5.6	17.09	5.4	26.73	0.89
BOUNDARY	279	12.27	5.4	1.40	3.1	2.16	3.8	13.09	5.7	16.66	5.5	26.76	0.90
VANCOUVER ISLAND	213	11.41	5.6	1.33	2.6	2.61	3.5	13.64	5.0	17.57	5.5	26.38	0.91
NORTHERN	219	13.16	6.0	1.51	2.9	2.85	4.8	11.44	5.4	15.79	5.8	26.11	0.88
SKEENA	92	13.29	5.5	1.58	2.9	2.74	3.7	11.52	5.1	15.84	5.5	26.39	0.88
CRD/VICTORIA	216	12.86	6.3	0.91	1.8	2.23	4.1	12.83	5.2	15.97	6.1	26.60	0.93
VANCOUVER	405	14.10	6.5	1.56	3.4	1.66	3.4	11.67	5.8	14.89	6.4	27.33	0.88
RICHMOND	111	13.14	6.1	1.22	2.2	1.51	2.6	13.03	5.3	15.76	5.7	27.39	0.91
BURNABY	108	11.79	5.9	1.19	2.9	2.34	3.7	13.56	6.0	17.09	5.8	26.54	0.92
NORTH SHORE	110	14.03	6.1	1.30	2.7	1.36	2.7	12.02	5.5	14.68	6.3	27.35	0.90
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2578	12.70	6.5	1.39	3.4	2.20	4.8	12.69	6.0	16.28	6.4	26.78	0.90

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 16-25

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	27.9	66.2	39.7	35.3	2.9	26.4	1.5	5.9	83.8
OKANAGAN	36.5	61.2	30.1	26.5	4.6	24.2	1.4	7.8	90.4
FRASER VALLEY	27.3	55.3	33.3	29.2	1.9	25.4	2.7	8.0	84.1
BOUNDARY	15.9	55.2	25.9	25.0	1.7	25.4	0.9	7.3	88.8
VANCOUVER ISLAND	30.4	59.0	34.2	37.9	2.5	23.0	2.5	4.3	88.2
NORTHERN	18.4	55.8	28.6	21.1	1.4	26.6	1.4	8.2	84.4
SKEENA	16.2	39.7	36.8	33.8	1.5	17.6	8.8	4.4	79.4
CRD/VICTORIA	35.9	65.7	33.7	30.9	1.7	20.4	0.0	3.3	89.5
VANCOUVER	29.0	56.0	29.5	27.5	3.5	30.5	1.5	7.0	85.5
RICHMOND	22.0	76.3	30.5	16.9	5.1	23.7	0.0	10.2	93.2
BURNABY	20.5	66.3	28.9	30.1	0.0	24.1	1.2	6.0	92.8
NORTH SHORE	30.9	60.8	37.1	33.0	4.1	20.6	0.0	2.1	85.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	26.9	58.9	31.5	28.7	2.5	24.5	1.6	6.4	87.2

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 26-35

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	14.8	65.7	25.9	15.7	1.9	21.3	4.6	16.7	75.9
OKANAGAN	21.7	65.7	28.0	9.7	8.8	27.4	8.2	18.9	76.4
FRASER VALLEY	23.8	59.6	29.1	15.8	8.0	29.8	6.8	21.1	81.7
BOUNDARY	17.6	63.4	27.2	14.7	7.9	27.6	8.2	18.6	81.7
VANCOUVER ISLAND	17.4	53.1	22.5	11.7	8.5	22.6	11.3	22.5	77.5
NORTHERN	17.8	49.8	32.4	16.0	6.4	21.5	13.2	25.1	73.1
SKEENA	18.5	45.7	28.3	14.1	10.9	21.8	20.7	22.8	68.5
CRD/VICTORIA	28.2	66.2	28.7	19.4	6.5	19.5	7.9	21.3	81.5
VANCOUVER	24.2	63.0	32.6	14.3	8.1	27.7	5.2	17.5	80.5
RICHMOND	12.6	66.7	27.9	12.6	7.2	34.2	5.4	13.5	86.5
BURNABY	16.7	67.6	27.8	15.7	6.5	25.9	8.3	20.4	81.5
NORTH SHORE	24.5	65.5	30.9	14.5	4.5	16.3	6.4	16.4	85.5
BRITISH COLUMBIA	20.9	61.1	28.8	14.4	7.5	25.5	8.3	19.8	79.4

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 36-45 ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	89	9.07	4.7	1.21	2.2	5.36	6.8	13.25	6.4	19.82	4.7	23.53	0.92
OKANAGAN	310	10.02	5.2	1.02	2.5	4.55	6.0	13.30	5.9	18.87	5.0	24.34	0.93
FRASER VALLEY	336	9.29	5.3	1.15	2.6	3.77	5.5	14.55	6.2	19.47	5.1	24.99	0.93
BOUNDARY	274	10.02	5.8	1.00	2.5	4.31	5.9	13.68	6.0	18.99	5.7	24.70	0.93
VANCOUVER ISLAND	227	9.40	5.4	1.11	2.4	4.63	6.3	13.86	6.6	19.60	5.3	24.37	0.93
NORTHERN	153	10.60	6.1	0.89	1.9	5.20	6.6	12.14	6.6	18.24	5.9	23.63	0.93
SKEENA	67	9.78	5.8	0.49	1.1	6.01	6.9	12.81	6.5	19.31	5.7	23.08	0.96
CRD/VICTORIA	248	9.74	4.8	0.75	1.9	3.44	4.8	14.89	5.2	19.08	4.9	25.38	0.95
VANCOUVER	325	10.99	6.1	1.01	2.1	3.37	5.4	13.44	6.2	17.81	5.8	25.44	0.93
RICHMOND	142	9.88	5.9	1.02	2.3	3.52	4.8	14.48	5.2	19.02	5.6	25.38	0.93
BURNABY	106	10.19	5.6	1.42	2.9	3.03	5.1	14.01	5.7	18.45	5.6	25.62	0.91
NORTH SHORE	149	10.04	4.9	1.04	2.6	2.74	3.8	15.11	5.2	18.90	4.9	26.19	0.94
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2426	9.96	6.1	1.02	2.9	4.02	6.9	13.87	6.6	18.91	5.9	24.85	0.93

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 46-55 ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	87	9.63	5.8	0.97	2.4	5.67	6.9	12.52	6.6	19.15	5.4	23.12	0.93
OKANAGAN	211	8.40	5.0	0.87	2.2	7.85	7.3	11.68	6.5	20.41	4.7	20.95	0.93
FRASER VALLEY	208	8.35	5.2	0.98	2.5	7.21	7.5	12.23	6.6	20.42	4.9	21.56	0.93
BOUNDARY	146	8.37	5.4	0.82	2.0	7.18	7.8	12.35	6.1	20.35	5.0	21.54	0.94
VANCOUVER ISLAND	146	6.86	4.9	0.92	2.0	8.24	7.7	12.82	6.7	21.97	4.8	20.60	0.93
NORTHERN	112	7.90	5.4	1.05	2.4	9.16	8.7	10.62	7.0	20.83	5.1	19.57	0.91
SKEENA	28	9.50	5.5	0.61	1.4	8.61	7.2	9.43	6.0	18.64	5.3	19.54	0.94
CRD/VICTORIA	188	9.19	5.4	0.49	1.5	5.33	5.8	13.84	6.1	19.66	5.2	23.52	0.97
VANCOUVER	255	9.31	5.8	0.84	2.3	4.68	6.2	14.00	6.6	19.52	5.5	24.15	0.94
RICHMOND	77	8.70	4.7	0.65	1.6	6.51	6.2	13.05	6.3	20.21	4.7	22.40	0.95
BURNABY	83	8.72	5.7	0.95	1.9	6.25	6.4	12.93	6.4	20.13	5.3	22.60	0.93
NORTH SHORE	114	8.62	4.4	0.68	1.6	4.75	5.9	14.68	6.0	20.11	4.2	23.98	0.96
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1655	8.58	5.8	0.83	2.5	6.60	8.7	12.78	7.0	20.21	5.5	22.19	0.94

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 36-45

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	23.6	74.2	16.9	14.6	13.5	13.5	12.4	31.5	67.4
OKANAGAN	18.7	63.9	26.5	8.1	11.9	17.4	14.2	30.3	74.2
FRASER VALLEY	19.9	65.2	27.7	11.9	10.4	23.2	11.6	24.1	69.3
BOUNDARY	16.4	59.1	26.3	8.8	11.3	19.3	17.5	24.5	69.7
VANCOUVER ISLAND	24.7	56.8	23.3	8.4	14.1	14.6	13.7	23.3	74.4
NORTHERN	15.0	60.1	28.8	5.9	7.2	18.3	20.3	22.9	66.7
SKEENA	16.4	55.2	29.9	20.9	4.5	9.0	16.4	28.4	65.7
CRD/VICTORIA	20.2	72.2	26.6	14.1	14.5	13.7	12.9	24.2	77.0
VANCOUVER	22.5	69.8	22.8	11.1	12.9	18.7	12.3	25.2	72.3
RICHMOND	12.0	75.4	29.6	6.3	16.2	27.5	12.7	19.0	79.6
BURNABY	21.7	64.2	22.6	2.8	9.4	23.5	11.3	20.8	68.9
NORTH SHORE	20.1	71.8	24.2	11.4	12.1	14.1	7.4	25.5	79.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA	19.5	65.6	25.6	10.1	12.0	18.3	13.5	25.0	72.5

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 46-55

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	27.6	65.5	27.6	6.9	17.2	11.5	12.6	21.8	62.1
OKANAGAN	39.8	64.5	23.7	6.2	17.1	12.8	27.5	28.0	59.7
FRASER VALLEY	26.0	56.7	23.1	9.6	18.8	14.4	23.1	25.0	61.5
BOUNDARY	21.2	63.7	21.9	4.8	14.4	11.6	19.9	30.8	59.6
VANCOUVER ISLAND	24.0	58.2	21.2	3.4	11.0	6.8	20.5	19.9	57.5
NORTHERN	26.8	52.7	26.8	2.7	8.9	13.4	29.5	22.3	52.7
SKEENA	28.6	53.6	25.0	0.0	17.9	3.6	14.3	25.0	46.4
CRD/VICTORIA	30.9	68.6	23.9	8.5	12.8	11.2	22.3	25.0	67.6
VANCOUVER	25.1	69.8	23.9	6.3	16.9	14.2	20.4	26.3	62.0
RICHMOND	16.9	71.4	23.4	10.4	9.1	11.7	26.0	26.0	70.1
BURNABY	20.5	61.4	24.1	7.2	18.1	13.3	36.1	24.1	60.2
NORTH SHORE	26.3	69.3	21.9	7.0	14.9	10.5	16.7	24.6	68.4
BRITISH COLUMBIA	27.1	63.7	23.6	6.5	15.0	12.0	22.7	25.3	61.5

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 56-65 ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	71	7.76	5.9	0.63	1.4	8.93	7.9	11.32	7.0	20.89	5.4	19.71	0.95
OKANAGAN	155	7.59	4.7	0.61	1.4	8.93	7.3	11.45	5.9	20.98	4.5	19.65	0.95
FRASER VALLEY	156	7.19	5.1	0.62	1.5	9.69	7.7	11.03	6.3	21.33	4.9	18.84	0.95
BOUNDARY	103	7.33	5.4	0.82	1.7	9.99	8.3	10.64	6.8	21.45	5.2	18.79	0.93
VANCOUVER ISLAND	120	7.27	4.8	0.86	1.7	9.89	7.7	10.73	6.1	21.48	4.4	18.86	0.93
NORTHERN	60	7.33	5.7	0.73	1.6	12.95	9.0	7.43	6.3	21.12	5.2	15.49	0.91
SKEENA	24	7.42	5.0	0.92	2.3	11.29	9.8	8.83	6.5	21.04	4.6	17.17	0.91
CRD/VICTORIA	205	7.14	4.9	0.54	1.4	9.73	8.2	11.17	6.9	21.44	5.2	18.85	0.95
VANCOUVER	229	6.97	5.5	0.72	1.5	8.33	7.7	12.46	6.8	21.52	5.3	20.15	0.95
RICHMOND	45	9.02	5.5	0.98	1.7	7.73	7.1	10.71	6.5	19.42	5.2	20.71	0.92
BURNABY	70	7.06	5.5	0.50	1.4	8.44	7.1	12.81	6.5	21.76	5.0	20.37	0.96
NORTH SHORE	119	7.07	4.5	0.50	1.4	6.66	6.5	14.40	6.2	21.57	4.4	21.97	0.97
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1357	7.29	5.9	0.67	2.3	9.16	9.8	11.48	7.0	21.30	5.4	19.44	0.95

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 66-75 ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	31	6.68	4.9	0.48	1.0	12.00	9.0	9.19	6.9	21.68	4.7	16.35	0.95
OKANAGAN	102	5.85	4.8	0.76	1.3	10.88	8.3	10.94	6.8	22.59	4.7	17.55	0.93
FRASER VALLEY	85	5.84	4.9	0.60	1.2	13.98	9.2	8.06	6.7	22.64	4.6	14.50	0.93
BOUNDARY	68	6.01	4.1	0.74	1.5	11.41	7.4	10.15	5.9	22.29	4.4	16.90	0.93
VANCOUVER ISLAND	76	5.67	4.4	0.78	1.6	11.82	8.5	10.20	7.0	22.79	4.5	16.65	0.93
NORTHERN	26	6.27	5.5	0.42	0.9	14.50	9.3	7.04	6.7	21.96	5.3	13.73	0.94
SKEENA	6	5.67	2.1	3.00	3.6	11.50	7.2	8.50	8.3	23.00	2.4	17.17	0.74
CRD/VICTORIA	159	6.52	4.4	0.72	1.9	10.11	7.5	11.26	6.3	22.09	4.3	18.50	0.94
VANCOUVER	136	5.84	5.2	0.72	1.9	10.91	8.7	11.11	7.3	22.74	4.7	17.67	0.94
RICHMOND	29	7.69	5.6	0.59	1.0	9.90	8.6	10.21	6.2	20.69	5.4	18.49	0.95
BURNABY	35	7.00	4.7	0.74	1.8	10.49	7.6	10.60	6.2	21.83	4.3	18.34	0.93
NORTH SHORE	65	5.89	4.9	0.51	1.8	9.91	7.7	11.71	6.7	22.12	5.5	18.11	0.96
BRITISH COLUMBIA	818	6.13	5.6	0.70	3.6	11.22	9.3	10.41	8.3	22.33	5.5	17.24	0.94

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 56-65

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	43.7	70.4	23.9	2.8	18.3	5.6	18.3	21.1	53.5
OKANAGAN	52.3	60.0	27.1	1.3	7.1	5.8	31.0	20.6	59.4
FRASER VALLEY	45.5	65.4	23.7	5.8	10.3	9.6	30.1	21.8	50.6
BOUNDARY	43.7	56.3	16.5	1.9	10.7	10.7	36.9	25.2	46.6
VANCOUVER ISLAND	45.0	55.0	16.7	0.8	10.0	9.2	25.0	22.5	49.2
NORTHERN	25.0	61.7	13.3	1.7	3.3	5.0	38.3	16.7	41.7
SKEENA	37.5	50.0	25.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0
CRD/VICTORIA	47.3	75.6	25.4	6.3	13.2	4.4	22.4	24.4	58.5
VANCOUVER	48.0	72.9	22.7	6.1	14.4	13.5	27.5	20.1	51.1
RICHMOND	48.9	60.0	20.0	2.2	6.7	15.5	33.3	26.7	53.3
BURNABY	40.0	70.0	15.7	8.6	15.7	11.4	37.1	35.7	62.9
NORTH SHORE	37.8	81.5	28.6	5.0	15.1	3.4	18.5	24.4	61.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA	44.8	67.3	22.5	4.2	11.7	8.2	27.9	22.8	53.9

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 66-75

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	77.4	64.5	9.7	0.0	3.2	6.5	29.0	29.0	48.4
OKANAGAN	87.3	72.5	20.6	1.0	14.7	2.9	28.4	15.7	54.9
FRASER VALLEY	82.4	60.0	16.5	8.2	4.7	3.5	31.8	14.1	44.7
BOUNDARY	85.3	67.6	23.5	4.4	5.9	5.9	35.3	19.1	50.0
VANCOUVER ISLAND	84.2	53.9	21.1	0.0	6.6	1.3	31.6	14.5	52.6
NORTHERN	76.9	50.0	26.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	19.2	3.8	34.6
SKEENA	66.7	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	83.3
CRD/VICTORIA	82.4	66.7	24.5	1.3	5.7	3.1	30.2	15.1	59.7
VANCOUVER	79.4	67.6	20.6	6.6	9.6	2.2	22.1	16.2	49.3
RICHMOND	79.3	72.4	27.6	13.8	3.4	3.4	27.6	13.8	51.7
BURNABY	85.7	74.3	8.6	0.0	5.7	17.1	40.0	28.6	45.7
NORTH SHORE	75.4	73.8	20.0	3.1	7.7	7.7	21.5	15.4	64.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	81.9	66.3	20.7	3.4	7.5	4.0	28.6	16.3	52.8

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 76-85 ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	13	6.69	7.9	0.46	1.2	13.38	9.4	7.92	7.6	21.77	7.3	15.07	0.94
OKANAGAN	31	7.29	5.9	0.52	1.0	12.16	8.9	8.61	6.2	21.29	5.7	16.42	0.94
FRASER VALLEY	29	4.62	3.2	0.59	1.0	13.03	7.5	10.10	7.1	23.72	3.1	15.31	0.95
BOUNDARY	24	5.58	5.9	0.67	1.3	13.88	9.8	8.50	6.9	23.04	5.2	14.75	0.93
VANCOUVER ISLAND	11	4.45	4.0	0.36	0.9	15.91	8.5	7.73	6.3	24.00	3.7	12.54	0.96
NORTHERN	5	3.80	4.7	0.40	0.8	18.20	10.0	6.00	5.7	24.60	0.5	10.20	0.94
SKEENA	1	6.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	22.00	0.0	8.00	0.50
CRD/VICTORIA	55	4.24	4.7	0.84	2.0	15.75	8.2	7.71	6.4	24.29	4.5	12.79	0.90
VANCOUVER	66	5.03	4.8	0.91	2.9	14.71	8.0	7.59	5.8	23.21	4.7	13.53	0.89
RICHMOND	5	7.80	7.2	0.80	1.6	12.20	7.6	7.80	7.7	20.80	6.5	16.40	0.91
BURNABY	15	8.47	8.0	1.07	2.0	9.27	7.8	9.87	7.0	20.20	7.2	19.41	0.90
NORTH SHORE	17	5.35	4.7	0.06	0.2	11.35	8.4	11.88	7.9	23.29	4.5	17.29	1.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA	272	5.43	8.0	0.69	2.9	13.89	10.0	8.44	7.9	23.03	7.3	14.56	0.92

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 86+ ORAL DISEASE EXPERIENCE

REGION	N	AVG SOUND	SD	AVG DECAYED	SD	AVG MISSING	SD	AVG FILLED	SD	AVG DMFT	SD	# TEETH PRESENT	F/DF
KOOTENAYS	3	5.33	4.1	1.33	0.9	16.00	8.5	6.33	4.6	23.67	3.3	12.99	0.83
OKANAGAN	2	6.00	6.0	0.00	0.0	18.00	10.0	4.00	4.0	22.00	6.0	10.00	1.00
FRASER VALLEY	2	6.00	4.0	0.00	0.0	19.00	2.0	3.00	2.0	22.00	4.0	9.00	1.00
BOUNDARY	2	5.00	5.0	3.50	3.5	17.50	10.5	1.50	1.5	22.50	5.5	10.00	0.30
VANCOUVER ISLAND	1	8.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	6.00	0.0	14.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	22.00	1.00
NORTHERN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SKEENA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CRD/VICTORIA	10	4.60	3.9	2.10	3.3	17.40	6.5	4.80	4.5	24.30	2.6	11.50	0.70
VANCOUVER	10	2.30	3.4	0.20	0.6	22.30	7.2	3.30	5.4	25.80	3.2	5.80	0.94
RICHMOND	2	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	17.00	9.0	11.00	9.0	28.00	0.0	11.00	1.00
BURNABY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH SHORE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BRITISH COLUMBIA	32	3.97	6.0	1.06	3.5	18.56	10.5	4.78	9.0	24.41	6.0	9.81	0.82

APPENDIX I

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 76-85

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	100.0	53.8	23.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	30.8	23.1	46.2
OKANAGAN	87.1	67.7	22.6	0.0	12.9	0.0	35.5	6.5	41.9
FRASER VALLEY	96.6	75.9	13.8	3.4	6.9	0.0	37.9	10.3	65.5
BOUNDARY	83.3	75.0	20.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	12.5	0.0	62.5
VANCOUVER ISLAND	72.7	45.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	45.5
NORTHERN	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0
SKEENA	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRD/VICTORIA	83.6	70.9	21.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	29.1	7.3	27.3
VANCOUVER	87.9	63.6	18.2	1.5	10.6	3.0	39.4	9.1	45.5
RICHMOND	60.0	80.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
BURNABY	80.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	26.7	6.7	46.7
NORTH SHORE	82.4	88.2	29.4	5.9	5.9	0.0	23.5	11.8	52.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA	85.7	68.0	20.6	2.2	7.0	1.5	30.9	8.1	45.2

SELECTED FINDINGS BY REGION AGE GROUP 86+

	% WITHOUT 3RD PARTY COVERAGE	% ATTENDED DENTIST WITHIN 1YR	% NEEDING ONLY PREV/PROPHY	% WITH NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE	% WITH DEEP POCKETS	% ORTHO DESIRED+ ESSENTIAL	% REQUIRING RPD PROSTH	% REQUIRING FPD PROSTH	% WITH "PROBABLE" PROGNOSIS
KOOTENAYS	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	66.7
OKANAGAN	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
FRASER VALLEY	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
BOUNDARY	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
VANCOUVER ISLAND	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
NORTHERN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SKEENA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CRD/VICTORIA	40.0	70.0	40.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0
VANCOUVER	70.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	0.0	20.0
RICHMOND	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
BURNABY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NORTH SHORE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BRITISH COLUMBIA	68.8	65.6	25.0	0.0	9.4	6.3	18.7	6.2	37.5

APPENDIX J

SELECTED FINDINGS FOR MISSING, DECAYED AND FILLED TEETH

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	16-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		56-65		66-75		76-85		86+		ALL AGE GROUPS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
TOTAL SAMPLE	1779	100.0%	2578	100.0%	2426	100.0%	1655	100.0%	1357	100.0%	818	100.0%	272	100.0%	32	100.0%	10917	100.0%
EXTRACTIONS, PEOPLE WITH:																		
NO EXTRACTIONS	1396	78.47%	1255	48.68%	794	32.73%	280	16.92%	95	7.00%	44	5.38%	6	2.21%	0	0.00%	3870	35.45%
EXTRACTIONS	383	21.53%	1323	51.32%	1632	67.27%	1375	83.08%	1262	93.00%	774	94.62%	266	97.79%	32	100.0%	7047	64.55%
CARIES DEFECTS, PEOPLE WITH:																		
NO DECAY	1084	60.93%	1612	62.53%	1646	67.85%	1180	71.30%	989	72.88%	584	71.39%	195	71.69%	24	75.00%	7314	67.00%
DECAY	695	39.07%	966	37.47%	780	32.15%	475	28.70%	368	27.12%	234	28.61%	77	28.31%	8	25.00%	3603	33.00%
TOTAL OF FILLED TEETH	14645	AVG 8.23	32706	AVG 12.69	33655	AVG 13.87	21148	AVG 12.78	15578	AVG 11.48	8515	AVG 10.41	2297	AVG 8.44	153	AVG 4.78	128697	AVG 11.79
FREQUENCY OF FILLINGS	8-28		13-28		15-31		14-28		12-28		11-28		8-24		3-20		12-31	
NO OF FILLINGS FOR 50% OF SAMPLE POPULATION	11205	76.51%	22137	67.68%	22743	67.58%	15052	71.17%	11579	74.33%	6629	77.85%	1934	84.20%	145	94.77%	93371	72.55%
FREQUENCY OF FILLINGS	0-8		0-13		0-15		0-14		0-12		0-11		0-7		0-2		0-12	
NO OF FILLINGS FOR 50% OF SAMPLE POPULATION	3440	23.49%	10569	32.32%	10912	32.42%	6096	28.83%	3999	25.67%	1886	22.15%	363	15.80%	8	5.23%	35326	27.45%

APPENDIX K

STATUS OF PERIODONTIUM FOR 36-45 YEAR OLDS BY SEXTANT AND "WORST" CONDITION

BRITISH COLUMBIA 1986

	N	NO PERIODONTAL DISEASE 0	BLEEDING ONLY 1	CALCULUS 2	SHALLOW POCKETS 3	DEEP POCKETS 4	EDENTULOUS 5
UPPER SEXTANT							
RIGHT	2426	504	579	346	553	176	268
ANTERIOR	2426	1015	705	248	150	65	243
LEFT	2426	498	574	357	551	191	255
LOWER SEXTANT							
RIGHT	2426	484	676	358	551	162	195
ANTERIOR	2426	719	490	946	157	61	53
LEFT	2426	517	631	376	533	166	203
TOTAL	2426	3737	3655	2631	2495	821	1217
AVG		1.54	1.51	1.08	1.03	0.34	0.50

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